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PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Legislative War.

TROOPS UNDER ARMS.

Interesting Correspondence.

WARMOTH DENOUNCED.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The extra session of the Legislature, which met yesterday afternoon, in response to a proclamation of Gov. Warmoth, took a recess until ten o'clock this morning. The excitement throughout the city has been intense all the morning. At an early hour the approaches to Mechanics Institute were found strongly guarded by Metropolitan police, a line being thrown directly across Dryades street, each side of the State House, at Canal and at Common streets. No one but members of the Legislature, State officials and reporters were allowed to pass.

Soon after ten o'clock a company of State militia marched up Dryades street and stacked arms immediately in front of the State House. There were on duty there about two hundred and fifty Metropolitan police.

At ten o'clock the extra session of the Legislature re assembled. Some time was occupied in obtaining a quorum, but was finally announced by the Speaker, O. H. Brewster. Gov. Warmoth was in the hall of the House when it was called to order, but soon after withdrew and sent in the following:

Executive Department, New Orleans, Jan. 5, 1872. To the Hon. Speaker and members of the House of Representatives—Gentlemen: I have received the following dispatch from Washington: "To Hon. J. R. West: Gov. Warmoth's dispatch of this date to you is received. His report of the proceedings of the United States Marshal is of such an extraordinary character that I will have the matter investigated at once. Please show this dispatch to the Attorney General. Signed —U. S. Grant." Undoubtedly justice will be speedily meted out to the wrong doers. The catalogue of wrongs has culminated, and retribution will be speedy.

[Signed.] J. R. WEST.
H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana.

Prolonged cheering followed the reading of the above, and a motion was adopted appointing a committee to investigate the conduct of the United States Marshal and his deputies in arresting the Governor and Representatives of the sovereign people of Louisiana, pronouncing such action an outrage.

About half past eleven the extra session of the House adjourned *sine die*. The members did not seem disposed to quit their seats, as the regular session would commence at twelve. The Speaker retained his chair. The Carterites were expected to appear before the hour appointed for reassembling, but they remained away, Carter having been expelled from the House during the extra session and his seat as a member declared vacant. He could not have obtained access to the Capitol, instructions having been given to the Sergeant-at-Arms to admit none but members. Special instructions, it is understood, were given not to admit Carter.

At twelve o'clock Speaker Brewster called the House to order. There was some delay, but a quorum was finally obtained. Governor Warmoth came in a few minutes earlier and had taken a seat and was conversing with one of the members, when a perceptible stir was created in the lobby. All eyes turned in that direction many thought as though they expected the Ku-Klux to appear. Their fears were soon relieved. The visitor was a staff officer from General Emory, in full uniform, with a message to the Governor, stating that the United States troops would co-operate with the State troops and Metropolitans in preserving order.

Half an hour later General Sully and staff called on the Governor, the General stating that he had been sent by General Emory to co-operate with the troops under his command in preserving the peace, and informing the Governor that his men were under arms on Rampart street, ready for any emergency. The Governor thanked the General, stating that he hoped to be able in a few hours to notify him that his troops would not be required, as he had just received a communication from Mr. Carter, which clearly indicated that there would be no disturbance. The following is the document:

Speaker's Room, New Orleans, January 5, 1872. Hon. H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana—Sir: In view of the extraordinary, illegal, violent and revolutionary procedure on the part of your Excellency, in connection with Mr. Carr, E. W. Dewees, Captain Badger, Chief of Police, Sergeant Joseph and certain turbulent men in the community, to take possession of the Speaker's chair, on January 3, without authority of law and in violation of the rules of the House, in that you, in conjunction with said parties and certain members of the Legislature and present members thereof, did, without authority of law and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, surreptitiously issue your proclamation and convene the General Assembly in extra session in the afternoon of January 4th, notwithstanding said General Assembly was already in session and had adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock M. this date, and could not be legally assembled at any other hour, even by the unanimous consent of the body, and in further consideration that your Excellency, in conjunction with the parties before mentioned and other bad men, have taken forcible possession of the police and other persons, of the hall of the House of Representatives and the approaches thereto, with the view of intimidating the representatives of the people, preventing a free and untrammeled expression of the same and from legislative action, and all this in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana and of the United States, and all this at the peril of the lives of the members of the House of Representatives, against the peace and dignity of the State, I, the legal Speaker of the legal House of Representatives, in my own behalf and that of a majority of those who adjourned until 12 M this date, officially notify you that we shall proceed to some hall and proceed with the business of legislation as provided for by the law and rules of the House, and shall notify your Excellency of our action in the premises.

Respectfully, G. W. CARTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms not to allow George W. Carter, under any circumstances, to enter the State House. A resolution was adopted that those members who made affidavit before the United States Commissioner causing the arrest of several members be excluded from the privileges of the House. The excluded members are Schesmacher, Stevers, Kierson and Wilson. A number of members denounced the arrest of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and members of the House and Senate yesterday by the United States Marshal in severe terms. At one o'clock the House adjourned.

A joint resolution will be introduced to-morrow requesting Senator Kellogg to resign. Warmoth claims that they have fifty-eight members. There were only fifty three present at the extra session this morning.

The Carterites met at No. 16 Royal street. Only forty-eight members were present. The Sergeant-at-arms was sent in search of others. Several speeches were made and resolutions adopted denouncing Governor Warmoth's action in taking illegal possession of the State House and bringing therein a large force of armed Metropolitan police to overawe the members.

The following was offered, showing the future object of the Legislature:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in session duly convened, that whereas false reports have been circulated as to the objects and purposes of the present united action of the members, and of the members of the Republican party opposed to the ruinous and tyrannical policy of Governor Warmoth, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of this House to express fully and fairly the object of said union.

Resolved, That the only and sole object of said united action is to defeat the nefarious schemes of Governor Warmoth and secure the repeal or amendment already agreed upon by the Democrats of, first, the election and registration laws; second, the Constabulary bill; third, the Metropolitan police bill; fourth, the revenue law and the printing law.

They were unanimously carried.

An immense concourse gathered on Royal street, in the vicinity of the Carterite Legislature, and at one time a riot seemed imminent. The Sergeant at Arms with a squad of Metropolitans from the State House appeared on Royal street in search of absent members, but were quickly driven off. The Mayor opportunely arrived and made a speech, quieting the excitemeut. At two o'clock the United States troops returned to the Custom House from Rampart street. At six o'clock this afternoon the Metropolitans and militia are still on duty at Mechanics Institute.

In the Senate there was no quorum. Those present passed resolutions condemning the federal authorities in arresting the State officers, etc., yesterday, denouncing such action as revolutionary and subversive to Republican institutions. A resolution was also adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to order the revenue cutter Wilderness to land at the city of New Orleans, that the Senators alleged to be absent on said vessel may be brought into the Senate. Adjourned.

It is reported to-night that the Carterites will attempt to take forcible possession of the State House, though their action to day indicates a desire so avoid violence.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, January 5.—In the Wharton case the cross-examination of Dr. Warren was proceeded with. Witness stated that of the number of cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis that had come under his observation in Baltimore during the past year, only one proved fatal. Witness was examined on diseases of the brain and the difficulty of ascertaining the exact cause of death where no lesion was discovered. While this subject was under consideration, Attorney General Syester remarked to witness: "A Doctor ought to be able to give an opinion of a disease without making mistakes."

Witness—They are as capable as a lawyer.

Attorney General—

Doctor's mistakes are buried six feet under ground; a lawyer's are not.

Witness—But they are sometimes hung on a tree.

Attorney General Syester asked: Doctor, what fee do you get in this case?

Witness—What fee?

Attorney General—Yes, sir, what fee; what do you get as a witness?

Witness—I don't get any fee as witness.

Attorney General—Don't you expect to be paid?

Witness—It is customary in England and other places in important criminal cases to employ respectable experts.

Attorney General—Doctor, we don't want to hear what is customary in England; what do you get as witness? Do you expect to be paid?

Witness—Yes; I expect to be paid. I have been called away from my business to testify, and expect to charge such a sum as will remunerate me for being called away from my business.

Attorney General—What do you get, sir?

Witness—I don't know.

Attorney General—Has not an amount been fixed?

Witness—No, sir, it has not. I expect to be paid as a witness for the State.

Attorney General—Do you mean to say that witnesses for the State are paid for testifying here?

Witness—Yes, sir; I have heard so.

Attorney General—Heard so? Who told you, and who are witnesses?

Witness then said he had been told by Dr. Moreys that Dr. Williams was paid as medical expert for the State. The witness stated that an imputation had been made against him.

Attorney General Syester disclaimed any imputation against the witness.

Dr. John Moreys, of Baltimore, testified that he had had three cases of cerebro-spinal menengitis in the past year. Witness could not say whether the death of Ketchum ensued from a natural or a non-natural cause; saw nothing in the case to exclude the idea of death from a natural cause, yet at the same time would not venture to say what that natural cause might be.

Dr. Moreys now remarked that his name had been most unpleasantly introduced in the testimony of Dr. Warren, and he asked permission to make an explanation.

The court said he might do so with the consent of counsel.

Moreys was called from the stand to counsel's table, and after a brief conversation the Attorney General rose and said that he had been betrayed into the course pursued in his cross-examination of Dr. Warren, and he deeply regretted it. He had been provoked by what he regarded as an intended provocation on the part of that witness, but he was now satisfied that he was mistaken, and that no provocation was intended. He was satisfied and convinced of the disinterested motives of Dr. Warren, of his freedom from bias, and the candor of his testimony in this case, and was sorry he had asked the questions he had.

Dr. Harvey L. Byrd, sworn. Is a Professor in Washington University in Baltimore; practiced his profession for thirty years. He believed that Ketchum's death resulted from natural causes.

Adjourned.

LEGISLATURES.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, January 5.—Governor Washburne was inaugurated to-day. His message shows the total of the funded and unfunded debt of the State to be $29,690,464. The Governor thinks that the prohibitory liquor law, repealed for four years, was the best law ever enacted for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and would like to see it restored. The message refers to questions affecting the interests of the Commonwealth, and closes with a suggestion against special legislation and in favor of short sessions.

Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, January 5.—The following resolutions endorsing Senator Sumner's one term amendment were passed by the Illinois House of Representatives to-day, amid considerable excitement and applause, both Republicans and Democrats voting for them:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to favor, by their influence and votes, the immediate submission to the States for their ratification, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States now pending in Congress, which provides that no person who has once held the office of President of the United States shall thereafter be eligible to that office.

Resolved, That the Governor furnish, as soon as practicable, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of this resolution.

CHICAGO.

Alexis.

CHICAGO, January 5.—The Grand Duke and party left this city for St. Louis this morning. Previous to leaving His Imperial Highess presented to Mayor Medill five thousand dollars for the benefit of the poor. He also passed over to the Mayor some thirty or forty letters received by him, all from females asking for assistance in some shape. One young lady from western New York begged through six closely written pages for a sum to enable her to marry a widower whom she loved dearly. They were both so poor that they could not do it without the money. He instructed the Mayor that if he found in the letters any appeal he deemed worthy, to honor it in a moderate way.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—What do you get, sir?

WITNESS—I don't know.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Has not an amount been fixed?

WITNESS—No, sir, it has not. I expect to be paid as a witness for the State.

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Dr. Harvey L. Byrd, sworn. Is a Professor in Washington University in Baltimore; practiced his profession for thirty years. He believed that Ketchum's death resulted from natural causes.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The Custom House.

EXPOSURE OF FRAUD.

Fisk's Love Letters.

COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

J. P. Lindsay was again before the Congressional Committee this morning, and denies the testimony of Wm. Haw. He said that Haw had never stated to him that he (Haw) knew of officials going up town to obtain perquisites for passing goods. Lindsay offered a copy of an agreement between Col. Leet and Bixby, by which the former was to have fifty-six hundred dollars for his influence in sending general order business to Bixby's store. Leet often threatened to have Grinnel removed, if not given more money. Lindsay here stated that he was reluctant to make further disclosures, as he was challenged last night at the hotel, but could not say who challenged him, or whether the challengers were officials. Lindsay further testified that he wished not to be understood as stating that Generals Porter and Babcock were interested in the general order business with Leet. They were in the same army mess in Washington, and Leet complained that his share of the profits were not sufficient to pay his share of the expense in the mess. It was understood that fifteen thousand dollars would not pay the expenses, and that the mess understood that, and that the purposes of the mess were eating and drinking.

Lindsay in reply to a question, said Leets' pay from the army was four hundred and fifty dollars, and he used to say that that was not enough along with his $6,000 from the general order business. Leets' letters to witness were generally dated at the White House. Witness stated that Grinnell paid him two or three thousand dollars for his services from his own pocket. Being further examined by Senator Casserly, he stated that Mr. Grinnell and himself frequently spoke together about the system of leading men in the community using their influence to get men appointed to the Custom House, and then making the appointees pay them for such influence. He had no reason to doubt that such a practice exists. He heard there was a collusion between the general order interest and the shipping interest to hurry goods into the general order stores, so as to subject them to charges. Lindsay said Stocking called here from Washington with letters from Senators Morton, Spencer and others to Collector Grinnell, who in consequence gave the lucky Stocking the position of Superintendent of Cartage under a salary of $2,000.

Examined by Senator Pratt—Lindsay said he believed that a practice existed of warehousemen paying the Government inspectors who drew regular salaries from the Government. He had this information from Grinnell, Leets, Stocking and others. He did not know why these payments were made, unless it was that the inspectors might hurry the goods to their stores. Lindsay did not think it wrong for him and Collector Grinnell to draw up Leets' appointment, signing his (Lindsay's) name instead of Leets', and forwarding the profits to Leets. In answer to a query as to which was guilty, he who commits a fraud, or he who helps the fraud and covers it up, Lindsay said he saw no fraud in such a proceeding, though the public might have a right to complain. He admitted that the object of himself and Grinnell was to cover the matter up in case it was overhauled by politicians. Still he considered Grinnell a good officer, who would do nothing improper. [Laughter.]

P. Collins, an importer of teas, knew of no irregularity.

W. Redmond, an importer, testified to a seizure of his books and a demand for nine hundred dollars alleged to be due, but never had paid it.

C. G. Eastman, a member of Assembly, denied the statement of Greeley that he was influenced by custom house officials to vote for Smith for Speaker or that he (Eastman) had been told by Gen Ketchum that he must vote as the custom house magnates directed, and never told any one so.

C. F. Lewis, managing editor of the *Evening Post*, testified that he was aware of personal misconduct by custom house officials. The surveyor had suspended a number of inspectors of luggage, who are in the regular habit of exacting and receiving bribes from gentlemen bringing luggage to this port. A gentleman told him recently that five hundred tons of luggage came on a Cunard steamer recently, and nearly every passenger had to get his luggage passed. He was informed of an inspector receiving fifty dollars from a gentleman who had brought furniture over. The witness recollects that in 1867, when he brought some invalid ladies to the custom house, the officials were shameless in asking bribes. An inspector passed all luggage through for him without examination, and then demanded a present. Not a passenger comes to this port who cannot relate similar cases. A number of instances in which the Government has been defrauded in the Appraiser's office shows corruption to be the rule, as could be proved by cases on record in the District Attorney's office. W. J. S. Kennedy told him that, having imported railroad iron, a broker requested him to allow him to put in a claim for damages and they could divide the money. Kennedy said the goods were incapable of damage. The broker replied: "No matter; it is the regular course." But Kennedy indignantly declined. In December, 1869, the witness and his sister came from Europe, and her trunk was passed without inspection. On the next day an inspector called for a present, and got it. District Attorney Davis could supply the committee with plenty of evidence of fraud in the Appraiser's office.

Mr. Lewis also mentioned that he had a conversation with Secretary Boutwell three weeks ago, and told him that he knew of fraud and corruption in the baggage inspector's office, and Boutwell replied that he had investigated numerous complaints against that department and never found one *not* tainted with corruption. Lewis stated that G. L. Ford refused to pay an exorbitant assessment, and was immediately removed from the internal revenue collectorship of the third district of New York. He gave considerable heresay evidence, and gave his opinion on the tenure of office act, and did not think that the President should hold a permanent office.

On motion of Senator Casserly, the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to procure suitable rooms for the Committee.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Total receipts from September 1, 1870, 1,614,817 bales; same time this year, 1,392,044. Total exports from September 1, 1870, 905,539; same time this year, 746,497. Stock at all United States ports January 6, 1871, 555,671; January 5, 1872, 512,979. At interior towns January 6, 1871, 111,047; January 5, 1872, 91,541. At Liverpool in 1871, 520,000; this year, 569,000. Cotton afloat for Great Britain last year, 280,000; this year, 182,000.

ERIE STOCK.

The *Post* stated that a committee of Americans, share-holders opposed to the present Erie management, has been empowered to act for the stockholders in this country, holding ten million dollars worth of shares. This, added to thirty million dollars worth in England, leaves only about three or four millions necessary to enable them to victoriously oust Fisk and Gould. This is expected to be accomplished before the next election.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

The General Sessions Grand Jury has found further indictments against William M. Tweed and Richard B. Connolly, also indictments against Thos. C. Fields and James M. Sweeny. The indictments will not be presented to the court until the discharge of the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury.

TWEED'S BAIL.

At Albany this morning the counsel for Tweed not being ready, the argument on the motion appealing from the order denying the reduction of Tweed's bail, and vacating the order of arrest, was postponed until Friday next. The argument in the Connolly case was proceeded with.

FISK MANSFIELD.

Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, in an elaborate opinion, decides to continue the injunction restraining Miss Mansfield and Mr. Stokes from publishing James Fisk's letters to Miss Mansfield. Permission was granted to Miss Mansfield, however, to make use of Fisk's letters in her suit against him for the recovery of $50,000 of her money alleged to be retained by Fisk.

MARINE DISASTER.

The steamship Spirit of London, which sailed this week from Liverpool for San Francisco, was driven on the rocks off Holyhead during the gale yesterday, and became a total wreck. Only five of her crew were saved.

TRIAL POSTPONED.

The trial of the Cuban General Jordan was postponed until Friday, when, if the Government is not ready, further proceedings will be discontinued.

MUTINIERS SENTENCED.

John Neville and James Walters were to-day sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for revolt on the ship Neptune.

MESSENGER ROBBED.

A messenger boy was robbed of eleven thousand dollars in checks and coupons while in the Central National Bank, on Wednesday.

SENTENCED.

Quimbo, a Chinaman, was this afternoon found guilty of murder and sentenced to five years hard labor in the State Prison.

FIENDS LOCKED UP.

Andrew Bogle and Mike Scanlan were committed without bail, yesterday, for a rape on a little girl, twelve years old, up town.

RUFFIAN SENT TO PRISON.

A notorious ruffian, Peter Burke, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for assaulting a challenger at the election.

GREELEY DECLINES.

Horace Greeley to-day declined to serve as Chairman of the Republican General Committee of 1872.

POLITICAL.

The Union Republican General Committee last evening re-elected Horace Greeley Chairman.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Bergh's deputy prevented the pigeon shooting tournament at Fleetwood Park to day.

TWEED.

It is reported that Tweed will take his seat in the State Senate next Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

The Mexican Revolution

SMALL-POX IN LONDON.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

MATAMORAS, January 5.—The Commissioner from Trevino arrived yesterday, asking Polacio to join the revolutionists, but he refused. Polacio is strengthening the fortifications, and has called for a loan of the Government troops. He still holds Camargo.

A dispatch from Petros Negros says that two hundred of the Juarez troops reoccupied that place on the 17th ult., driving out the rebels. On the 10th a small force of rebels entered. Many of them were killed. The Mexican Consulate at Brownsville refuses clearances to the river steamers for the river ports are occupied by the revolutionists.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 30, *via* Havana, January 5.—The rebels hold the States of Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Sonora and Oaxaca, but make no progress. The Government has gained ground in Oaxaca. Anarchy continues in nearly every State. Business of all kinds is prostrated and extortion and oppression are the order of the day.

San Luis Potosi has been declared in a state of siege. The Legislature protested against it, and the Governor has abandoned the capital.

The revolutionists have been expelled from Guanajuato.

A battle between the opposing forces took place at San Mateo Oaxaca on the 24th, in which the Government troops were victorious. General Leyva was killed and the revolutionists fled, leaving their artillery and baggage in possession of the Government forces. General Alatore, on the 24th, was within fourteen leagues of the capital of Oaxaca. General Porfirio Diaz has made a circuit of the States of La Puebla, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala and Mexico, with 1,500 men. A skirmish only occurred, Diaz taking five hundred prisoners. General Rocha followed, but failed to overtake Diaz, who returned to Oaxaca.

General Cadena has been repulsed at Aguas Callentes. General Donato Guerra, on the 17th, was organizing at Mazalaten under the revolutionary regime.

Governor Leon, of San Louis Potosi, with 800 State guards, has abandoned the Capital of that State; it is supposed for revolutionary purposes. General Martinez, with 3,000 rebels, is marching on Zacatecas. General Neri has recaptured Frezbillo Zacatecas.

The state of Chihuahua has assumed an attitude of neutrality, or quasi independence. The capital is excited over a rumor that 10,000 American troops are being concentrated on the Rio Grande, and that General Angur has received orders to cross the river into Mexico and support Juarez. Fears of the speedy success of the revolutionists are disappearing. The Government is confident of an early triumph.

La Fraga, Judge of the Supreme Court, is mentioned as Minister to Spain. Changes in the cabinet are expected at New Year's. Mejia, Minister of War, will be promoted, and will then proceed to attack San Luis Potosi, which is considered a stronghold of the revolutionists.

Juarez issued a proclamation on the 25th relating to mines and the export of minerals. Bars will pay the same export duty as coin.

The officers of the army quartered at the Capital stopped the pay of private soldiers one day, and with the money bought a coach and made a birthday present of it to Mejia, Secretary of War.

The Prefect of Orizaba demanded a loan of $5,000 from the citizens. The citizens refused, and the Prefect arrested the most prominent among them and made them stand on one leg during the night. The citizens then consented to lend the money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF GEN. PORTER.

LONDON, January 5.—General Andrew Porter, formerly of the United States army, died at Paris yesterday.

SMALL POX.

The total number of deaths from small-pox in London during the last year was 85. The average of the thirty-one years preceding is six hundred. The medical journals call attention to the alarming increase of the disease. They warn the public to take precautions, and appeal to the Government to interpose rigid sanitary regulations, establish special hospitals and carefully quarantine infected districts.

GERMANY.

TRIAL OF HOSTAGE.

BERLIN, January 5.—The first trial of a hostage for the murder of a German soldier in France, the perpetrator of the crime not having been delivered up, will commence next week.

FRANCE.

RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED.

PARIS, January 5.—Lonziegneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, insists on his resignation as a member of the Academy of France, and the Academy refuses to accept.

SCRANTON.

Mining Troubles.

SCRANTON, January 5.—The works of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company and others in the Wyoming region have been idle since the 1st inst., pending the settlement of the question of wages for the ensuing year. The operators insist on a reduction of ten per cent. from last years' prices, which is resisted by the men. The operators claim that the proposed reduction will place the wages on an equality with those paid in the Lackawanna regions. The Wyoming operators last year were paid on the same basis as the Lehigh region operators, the latter having agreed to continue on the same basis this year. The men in the Wyoming region refuse to accede to the reduction. The temporary suspension in the Wyoming is purely local, and will not extend beyond that locality.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Naval Affairs.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Wisconsin Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1872.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Commander A. E. K. Benham is ordered to the command of the Canonicus, and Commander J. H. Gillis to the command of the Mahopac. The Canonicus (ironclad), which is at League Island, is of the fourth class, mounts two guns and is of 550 tons burthen. The Mahopac, of the same class and capacity, lies at the Washington Navy Yard. Other vessels will soon be placed in commission, and arrangements for that purpose are now being made at the Navy Department. While it is not admitted in official quarters that there is an exigency for these preparations, it is well known that the North Atlantic fleet is to be strengthened for protective purposes and to present a force sufficiently large to guard American ships from molestation and illegal search on the high seas by Spanish cruisers. A month ago the force on that station consisted of ten ships, mounting seventy guns. One of these, the Shawmut, will probably be relieved, as she is destined for the South Atlantic, but others will supply her place. Care is taken in the selection of commanders, the utmost confidence being placed in their competency to fully carry out the orders of the Government. While the utmost caution is enjoined, a policy of protection will be rigidly enforced.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

The barometer will probably continue to fall from the lower lakes to the middle and eastern Atlantic coasts with increased cloudiness on Saturday, pleasant weather continue on the south Atlantic coast; a falling barometer and rain extend northeastward into Missouri; a rising barometer with westerly winds prevail eastward into Michigan. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for any of our stations to night.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

By invitation of the Board of Indian Commissioners, the executive officers of the various religious organizations and other societies throughout the country, who take a special interest in the Indian question, will meet the Commissioners next Thursday in this city, for the purpose of discussing and adopting measures for the improvement of the condition of the Indians.

WISCONSIN INDIAN LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day decided that the application of the State of Wisconsin for a postponement of the sale of Stockbridge and Muncie Indian lands cannot be granted, and the sale will take place, as heretofore ordered, on the 8th inst.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

JANUARY 2, 1872.

MISSOURI KU-KLUX.

Doubtless your dispatches some days since informed you that on Christmas day the Ku-Klux made a concerted attack at Marshall, Saline county, Mo., and vicinity, all business was suspended and mob violence reigned supreme. The account has been since confirmed here, that it is not known how many negroes were killed, the facts being strenuously suppressed, but it is known that one man saw the dead bodies of five negroes hanging by the neck and three lying in the road, another with his shoulder shot away. A crowd of armed men started out with the avowed purpose of cleaning out every negro in the county or exterminating them. The negroes are panic stricken. This is the State where, according to Carl Schurz's Chicago speech, giving the power over to the Democracy by Schurz and his Conservative allies caused all feeling of contention to end in a grand dissolving view of peace, fraternity and good fellowship.

Query—Is Carl Schurz a prophet or the son of a prophet?

WASHINGTON ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Among the peculiar features of life at the Capitol is New Year's day. In most places New Year's calls are fashionable, and in New York and Philadelphia are almost universal, yet they are devoid of that official character which here predominates.

It is expected that the male clerks, laborers, messengers and other employes shall bid a "Happy New Year" to their official superiors, beginning at the head of the President, at least with the Head of the Department, and descending to the Head of a Bureau, and thence to the chief of division, section, common boss, &c. So universal is this system, that among the several hundred receptions advertised we will notice that of the chief messenger of the Secretary of the Treasury, (colored) as well as that of the Secretary himself, but whether they exchanged calls, we are not informed.

Considering that day had been preceded by several days of nasty fog and opened with a drizzling rain, and that many of the streets and sidewalks have been broken up, those callers who could not afford a carriage, presented a sad sight, though they walked on tip-toe, and skipped and jumped across the street crossings. Boots which looked yellow like those of ditch diggers, were a decided contrast to the glossy black attire prescribed by fashion.

As usual, the ambassadors, senators, members, heads of departments, &c., have a special time set apart to call upon the President, but between one and two o'clock, formerly between twelve and two, the masses have a chance to enter the precincts of the White House, and generally there is a fierce struggle to get in, because the time is insufficient to admit them all.

The President looked exceedingly well, wearing that imperturbable expression which could not be moved by the shells and shot of the enemy, nor can it be ruffled by the meaner, though more harmless attacks of Carl Schurz, Dana & Co.

Secretary Belknap is one of those generous, large-hearted, genial, and broad-gauged western men, that it gives one double pleasure to greet and to see the earnestness with which he returns the Happy New Year. Although little known to the nation when invited by the President to become Secretary of War, he has managed so well that for a wonder he has even escaped the assaults of political enemies.

Secretaries Fish and Robeson, received together. Robeson is a jovial bachelor, (shortly, however, to be married if newspapers are to be believed) who almost wrings off your arm and who would treat you to punch and champagn, if fashion this year had not pronounced against liquors. This year, however, his demonstrative manners were toned down by the presence of that icy respectability, Secretary Fish, whose lady is at her home in New York, to avoid the necessity of giving receptions and entertainments, which for the last two or three years have largely encroached upon the Secretary's private fortune.

Next let us call on Secretary Boutwell whose name is a household word. We find him residing in a very plain and small house which scarcely affords the necessary facilities for a grand reception, and in a non-fashionable neighborhood. We presume that being a prominent man, he desires to live within his income, and if he succeeds in this his private financeering is as economical as his ministration of his public trust for which he is justly renowned.

At Governor Boutwell's home you are at once impressed that here resides a family of plain people for which New England beats the world. This remark is not intended to convey the meaning that the ladies are not well dressed or are plain in features, but that all the surroundings wear that air of solid comfort and design for use which distinguishes the useful from the mere fashionable and ornamental.

Passing from the official receptions to those of more private character where the greetings come from personal friends, and where the cold official etiquette does not chill the natural promptings of the heart, I only allude to one of the many as a specimen. Judge Edmunds, formerly of Detroit, more recently Commissioner of the Land Office, and now city Postmaster, received a very large circle of personal friends. The Judge, although of quiet exterior and shrinking from all notoriety, is one of the ablest political managers in the country. He is a natural organizer, the father of the Union League, and of all kindred organizations designed to uphold and defend the Republican organization There are comparatively few who are cognizant of his activity and his perfectly unselfish political labors.

There are so many men in this city who are under personal obligations to the Judge that his annual receptions partake largely of the character of a tribute of personal respect to a good and great man.

The limits of the letter prevent me from describing other receptions equally cordial and brilliant. AGATE.

WYOMING.

Railways Blockaded.

CHEYENNE, January 5.—Four passenger trains, carrying about eight hundred passengers, arrived here this morning from Ogden, which place they left on December 21st, 22d, 23d, and 28th respectively. They have been between here and Laramie, fifty-six miles, since Monday morning. There is little trouble on the line west of Medicine Bow, but trains are detained between Ogden and that point a week, from no other apparent cause than a lack of proper understanding and information on the part of the company's officers. The greater part of that time was spent on side tracks, where it was almost impossible to obtain meals, and the passengers suffered considerable inconvenience, subsisting on crackers and dried meats. Between Laramie and Cheyenne the road was impassable, except with the help of a large force of men working night and day. The snow is deep and constantly drifting. On one part, near Sherman, trains made only four miles in twenty-four hours. If the weather should continue favorable, as it is now, the road may be kept clear, but winds or more snow will again block it up in some places where the recent troubles have been experienced. The time from San Francisco of the first passenger train here this morning is seventeen days.

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron-Clads Fitting Out.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—The iron-clads Canonicus, Manhattan, Wyandotte, Gangus and Ajax are now fitting out at the navy yard; it is supposed for Cuba.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

President Grant is enjoying a pleasant visit here. This morning he called on Horace Binney. He dines with J. Gillingham Fell this evening, and will afterwards attend a private reception at A. E. Borie's residence. The formal reception takes place to-morrow at the Commercial Exchange when Secretary Boutwell will deliver his views on direct importation.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Grand Duke Alexis arrived at St Louis last night.

—The steamer Wyoming has arrived at Liverpool from New York.

—Sir Francis Crowley, of Halifax, Member of Parliament, died on Thursday, aged fifty-five years.

—Dr. Ryland T. Brown, an agricultural chemist, has accepted the position of chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington.

—Captain Joseph Porter, of Shoustown, Pa., late captain of the steamer Greenback, died on Thursday night at Evansville of small-pox.

—In the case of the poisoning of R. F. Burroughs, at Paterson, N. J., the jury returned a verdict that Burroughs was poisoned by Libbie Garrabrant.

—Foreign papers say that the Alabama Arbitration Commission was organized on December 18th by the election of Count Sclopes as President and Prof. Farrar as Secretary.

—The London *Times* fears that Tweed will escape justice, and thinks his bail is fixed at a small amount so as to enable him to flee. It warns Americans not to permit robbers to escape punishment.

—A man named Clark was committed to jail at Wilmington, Del., yesterday, charged with committing rape on two females and attempting on three others. One of the victims was a colored girl, fifteen years of age, and another a married woman.

—An express train on the Northern Central Railroad at Rockville, Pa., on Thursday, struck a wagon containing Jacob Baker and Julia Strow, injuring Baker badly and killing Miss Strow instantly. She was on her way to Dauphin, where she was to have been married the same evening.

—A special from Graham, Alamance county, North Carolina, says the United States Grand Jury found a number of indictments against the parties who hung the mulatto outlaw in February last. They all fled. Eighteen others have fled. As the indictments were found, and as they became known, one Fancelti turned State's evidence.

—The negro Howard, who committed an outrage on a white girl in Rochester, arrived in Auburn, N. Y., and took his place in the State prison under a sentence of ten years. He was very happy to get safely within the walls, putting his thumb to his nose and making a fan of his fingers to the crowd outside as he went up the steps to the main hall.

—A St. Petersburg letter says that the unpleasant feeling toward Germany has quieted down in Russia, and sympathy for France, too, has greatly died out. This is said to be partly due to the feebleness of the Thiers Government and partly to the conduct of the French themselves. The execution of Rossel created an unpleasant impression in Russia.

—The *Times of India*, just received, says of the Persian famine: The starving people are left to look after themselves, and such as can leave the country do so; such as cannot must die, unless relief from some unexpected quarter reaches them. As is usual, disease has appeared in the districts to complete what the famine had begun. Letters from Yezed and Bunder Abbas indicate that the cholera is committing sad ravages among the population. It is stated that the children of some five hundred cholera patients who had been quarantined were impounded to defray the expenses of transit, and detained until the parsee gentlemen paid the funds required.

Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, January 1, 1872.

Balance in Treasury, December 31st, 1871	$1,478,169 16
Applicable to the payment of over-due loans, relief notes and interest certificates	234,311 82
	$1,243,857 34
Amount of principal of loan of

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 108¼@109.

OUR LOCAL ART ASSOCIATION is getting ready for the annual exposition. It should be well and liberally patronized by an intelligent community.

THE London *Times* differs materially with the Democratic papers of this country in its views on the Grant-Fish-Catacazy question, proclaiming the diplomatic bear of Russia more zealous than discreet.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is now out of all danger of death and the English people affect to breathe easier. His illness was greatly exaggerated from the first in order to produce a sensation and weaken the hatred which the people bear towards him, and the bulletins from Sandringham appear to have had the desired effect. The Prince now has a fresh start and it remains to be seen if he proves more worthy the estimation of his people.

GEN. SICKLES filled with the pomp of Spain, at whose royal court he has so long represented our country, now turns his back on weak and suffering Cuba, and advises a continuance of the cowardly conservative policy that has too long marked the policy of our country in dealing with the arrogant and haughty Spanish. The conversion of Sickles from the cause of patriotic Cuba to that of tyrannical Spain, is all the more marked since he was so friendly to the insurgents before he mingled among their masters. Friction with the tinsel of royalty sometimes obliterates a love for freedom, and Sickles proves the fact.

TWO COUNTIES of central Pennsylvania are without a church of any description. This is where the Protectionists most abound.

So says the New York *World*. What churches have to do with the question of free trade or tariff, none but that astute journal can see. But we deny that any county in Pennsylvania is without a church, and because the *World* has a few more subscribers in Berks and Westmoreland counties than in others where the heathen Democracy do not prevail so largely, it has no right to say that the decent people thereof have no public places wherein to worship their God according to their own ideas. If sinners subscribe for the paper quoted from, they do not all forget that it doth not profit a man to read the *World*, and lose his own soul.

PHILADELPHIA, in which city, according to the message of Governor Geary the small-pox holds mad riot and promises to reign for some time to come, puts in a claim for the holding within its limits of the next national Republican convention. Forney, "*Col.* John W." as his own paper is ever pleased to style him, has been in consultation on the subject, if his own despatches to his own paper are true, with a member of the National Executive Committee and the President himself. We hope the City of Brotherly Love may be chosen for the holding of the convention, but just at this time a much healthier and more congenial place for the purpose [illegible] e found without extraordinary and certainly, a point in the west [illegible] more acceptable to most delegates. But we guess, Philadelphia is only the coming place in the hope of Forney.

THERE is again an unhappy mix in political matters in Louisiana, both factions claiming to be working wholly for the good of the State. The Governor and a number of State officials have been arrested for conspiracy of a secret character, for the purpose of hindering and obstructing the execution of the laws of the State, and of the United States. It is further charged that the purpose of the conspirators is to deprive the representatives of the people in the Legislature, of their rights and privileges, under the laws of the State, and of the United States. The difficulty appears to be, that two sets of representatives have somehow been returned elected to the Legislature, and each is attempting to thwart the purpose and designs of the other. It is a renewal of the old fight between the Warmouth and anti-Warmouth factions, and outsiders would not shed any tears if the result would prove, that both parties were politically dead and buried out of sight forever. Nothing hurts our party so much as these bitter struggles among our own members, as they prove that selfishness is the chief motive guiding the belligerents, and genuine principles are often lost sight of.

OUR NAVY.

The complications with Spain which are of such a nature that it is difficult to predict whether they will subside into peace or swell into war, lead us to look seriously upon the advisability of our Government, which has but a handful of soldiers, allowing the navy to dwindle and decrease. Our few well disciplined men are quite sufficient to answer all ordinary military demands, and we believe they would be sufficient under extraordinary circumstances, to form a strong nucleus around which a powerful volunteer force could gather. Our geographical position and our republican policy are such as to make it, in every respect advisable, to keep the standing army as small as possible. But the navy is a different thing. Powerful floating engines of war are, possibly, more complete protection for a sea coast than any amount of earth and stone which can be massed into defensive works, and the most peacefully disposed among us could scarcely deny that it is our duty to protect our cities and towns, especially such of them as are exposed to danger from foreign invasion. Then we have no powerful foe to fear on this side of the Atlantic ocean, and the tedious difficulties of transportation will always render it more or less impossible for a trans-Atlantic enemy to land an overwhelming army upon our shores. But with their ships and their iron fortresses they might blockade our ports, capture our few small men of war and burn our great seaport cities. And, indeed, a European combination of powers, would find little to hinder such a course of proceedings against us now. We can not draft an efficient squadron of war vessels in a few weeks or months as we can an army. The old idea that our great rivers could send down countless swarms of hastily built vessels, constructed from the forests which line their banks, is no longer practicable for the banks are not forest-crowned now, nor would the little wooden ships be effective against iron and steel.

In our opinion, the United States, with their two enormous stretches of coast, should have at least one powerful iron-clad for every great harbor, and enough besides to be able to render perfectly secure, the commerce which, whatever its present condition may be, is sure hereafter to form so important an item in our national wealth. And then we should feel that we need never be bullied by any third rate nation like Spain, or look askance at Germany because they have spent some money on iron ships of war.

THE FEE BILL.

We have endeavored to fully learn the particulars with reference to the deficiency charged as occurring in the Prothonotary's office, caused by the insufficient revenue to pay the tax due the State, and provide for the payment of the salary due the Prothonotary, and we give the result of our investigations as follows: During the past five months the new fee bill has been in operation, and the costs collected by the Prothonotary and returned under very stringent oath are as follows.

Whole amount paid in	$7,985.86
Due the State	$4,279.36
Paid clerk hire	2,900.00
Paid 5-12 of $1,500 to the county—formerly allowed the Prothonotary	625.00
	$7,804.36
Amount left for salary of Prothonotary for five months	$ 91 50

Under the new fee bill passed last winter the Prothonotary is allowed a salary of $5,000 per annum, provided there be enough collected in the office, after paying the State and county their share. During the past five months, as shown by the above statement, there has not been sufficient collected to do this, and the consequence is, the Prothonotary must suffer, as the State must, under the law as it exists, be paid. We are informed by our esteemed Controller, Mr. Henry Lambert, that very few of the counties in the State pay any attention to this part of the law, and the returns show that out of the $10,000 collected during the past year from the different prothonotaries of the State, Allegheny county paid $7,000, leaving $3,000 as the receipts, from this source, from the balance of the State. Why is this? we venture to ask. It is the duty of the Auditor General to see that this tax is collected from the various counties. According to this statement he has not been enforcing this law, and while Allegheny county has been complying with all its provisions, the rest of the State has been dodging. We are informed that in Philadelphia county, no effort is made to collect this large item of State revenue, and the reason assigned is, that the prothonotary of that county does not collect any fees, on which the State tax is chargeable. True, he does not, but he rents a desk in his office to somebody, and charges that somebody $2,000 or $3,000 per anuum for the privilege, and this handy Mr. Somebody collects the fees, whilst the prothonotary virtuously closes his eyes. We call upon the Auditor General to investigate this, and either see that this tax is paid, or repeal the law requiring its payment.

So far as our county is concerned, we can find no way out of the present difficulty, except by repealing this State tax on writs. Either this must be done, or our prothonotary must work for nothing, and this of course cannot be expected.

Another matter, while we are writing on our fee bill, which is worthy of mention, and we call Mr. White's attention to it. Every Prothonotary leaves his office at the close of his term, with large amounts due on unsettled suits. These amount to as much as $10,000 per annum sometimes. Under the present fee bill, the incumbent need not collect this money—his successor has no interest in it, and will not trouble himself about it, and the result will be the county will lose it. This should be remedied in some way.

We are in favor of giving our new fee bill a fair trial, and have it apply to every officer in the county. When it is found to work badly, change it, and strike out the portions which prevent smooth sailing. We believe thousands—yea, tens of thousands, can be saved to the tax payers through a well devised bill, and therefore we ask the public to withhold judgment, until this reform measure shall have a fair trial. If it is found imperfect, amend it, but do not throw away that which is good. We are aware that some persons are ready to shriek against the fee bill, but their shrieks are not arguments. What should be done at present is to relieve Mr. Ross, the Prothonotary—and we have indicated the way we think this could be, and ought to be done. In this suggestion, Mr. Lambert, County Controller, unites with us, and we ask the attention of our Representatives at Harrisburg to it.

MR. COLFAX AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Some months since Mr. Colfax made known his desire to retire from public life at the close of his present term of the Vice Presidency, which occurs on the 4th of March, 1873.

Ever since that announcement there has been a strong expression of regret from almost every section of the country, and a powerful effort has been made to induce him to re-consider his determination, and permit his name to be used in that connection in the approaching Republican Convention.

Quite a number of distinguished gentlemen have been named as candidates, but it is no disparagement of them to say, that no one seems to be as acceptable to all sections and to all classes as Schuyler Colfax.

He has been thoroughly tried, and in every position has met the highest expectations of the country. The people know him to be able, sagacious, and true to every trust, and they do not wish to part with him yet.

As Speaker of the House during six eventful years, he earned an imperishable fame in assisting to maintain those wise measures which were adopted by Congress, and which have so generally buoyed up our country during, and since the close of the terrific war, which had so loaded it with debt.

The policy adopted by Congress was the true American system, and in comprehensive statesmanship, it has no parallel in our legislative history. Labor and varied enterprises which are characteristic of the American people, have been fostered and cherished by wise and beneficent laws, and the country has enjoyed a degree of prosperity, unknown in the history of the world.

Under his administration of the Speakership, the important committees were so formed as to give the control of those committees into the hands of men whose supreme care was to stimulate industry, encourage production, and prevent financial disaster.

Mr. Colfax had much to do in shaping and moulding the policy which has so wonderfully sustained every important interest, and has lifted the Nation to an elevation in material prosperity never attained by any other People. His name and fame are indissolubly connected with the glorious deeds of the past twelve years, and the People seem to desire him to continue in his present position another term, and seem indisposed to his withdrawal from public service.

Under these circumstances we have thought it proper to make inquiry in regard to the rumor now in circulation, that he had reconsidered the matter, and was willing to accept of a re-nomination.

We are assured by the best authority that he still sincerely desires to retire from public life, and devote his attention to his private affairs. He is not in circumstances of affluence, and he has propositions of a business character which are well calculated to induce a gentleman of his tastes to retire from the turmoil of politics, and engage in pursuits more remunerative. Under these circumstances he made known his wishes, not doubting that he would be permitted to quietly retire without any opposition on the part of his political friends. But at no time has he said that he would refuse a renomination for the Vice Presidency. He could not so far forget the gratitude due to the great party, of which he considers it a high honor to be a member, for their long continued and unabated confidence in him. He h[illegible] given expression to a sincere desire to be *excused* from further public duty, but if the people believe that he ought to yield his private wishes in order to meet the wishes of the Republican party, while he could not ask for a renomination, nor be regarded as antagonizing the able men whose names have been suggested, yet he would *feel* it to be *his duty* to *obey* the *voice* of the *people*, and of *those* who *represent* the *principles* he has for so many years vindicated and upheld.

This in substance, is his authoritative reply to the solicitations of his numerous friends. We rejoice at this determination. We believe that we utter the sentiments of eight tenths of the Republican party, when we say, that they want the old ticket of 1868, Grant and Colfax. No other two names fit so well together. Give us Grant and Colfax, and a glorious victory will attest the wisdom of the nominations.

THE FEE BILL.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:—Feeling some interest in the result of the court house reforms recently inaugurated in our county, I venture respectfully to review your abstract of the Prothonotary's accounts, as stated in your New Year's morning issue.

You say, "the Controller has thus far paid a salary at the rate of $5,000 per year to the Prothonotary, or $2,083.30 for five month's service," and, "the county stands indebted to the State to the amount of $2,566.10, or $482.80 more than the salary of the officer. According to the fee bill the Prothonotary will be called upon to refund the salary he has received, and the county will have to make up the deficit. Hence it appears that the office has sunk money, and that the Prothonotary has lost all his time and services, as he is by the existing law compelled to refund the money received for salary to make up in part the deficiency of the revenue of his office."

Now, your abstract shows the total amount of fees received, July 1 to December 1, or 5 months, to be [illegible] $6,785 41

It also shows the liabilities against it (under the law) to be, thus

Due State on fees	$3,080 21
Due State on writs	1,197 95
Prothonotary's salary	2,083 30
5-12 of $1,500, salary (I presume this to be clerk hire)	625, 00
	$6,986 46
Deficit	201 05

Although this statement does show a deficiency in revenue of the office, to meet the claims against it, it by no means proves "that the Prothonotary has lost all his time and services" (salary) and that the county will have to make up the deficit of $482 80 as you have stated.

If you wish "reform" to have a fair trial and to continue, perhaps it might be worth your while to re-state the case, in order that the people may have correct data from which to judge whether they will be of your opinion or not. PHILO.

[Our correspondent, and others, are referred to our article on this subject in another column, wherein we give our views fully.—EDITORS GAZETTE.]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Arrangements have been made for the co-operation of American scholars, in the work of Bible revision—commenced some time ago in England. A meeting has been held in New York, at which letters were received and read from a number of distinguished scholars in this country, who have accepted work, and they have been assigned to their respective parts upon the Old and New Testament. A Constitution was adopted for the guidance of the American Committee. In the arrangement of the work, the leading Evangelical denominations are represented.

Rev. Dr. Leacock, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, New York city, has resigned, alleging that he cannot conscientiously subscribe to the baptismal regeneration and other sacredotal doctrines, which he considers are taught in the Prayer-Book.

A new Reformed Presbyterian church has been organized in Boston, composed of thirty members.

The question of arranging Presiding Elders' districts, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, so as to reduce the cost of sustaining the office, is agitated, as usual, just before the session of the General Conference. The *Methodist* estimates the amount paid for presiding elders' salaries at four hundred and twenty thousand dollars per annum. It thinks by the reduction of the districts one-third less, there would be a surplus of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, which might go to support the bishops.

The Congregational church at Washington City, seems to be enjoying much prosperity. Thirty have been recently added to the church, making the present number of members about three hundred and fifty.

According to the *Congregationalist*, the Congregational church at New Britain, Conn., a village of seven thousand inhabitants, has built a new edifice costing one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and paid for, to the last dollar, before dedication. This is certainly an unusual thing and something to be proud of.

The *Christian Intelligencer* says, at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in New York, week before last, Rev. Dr. McFlynn denounced the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and declared it to be contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

The *National Baptist* does not quite agree with the view of a distinguished reviewer in the *Westminister*, that "the distinguishing test of the Baptists is their view of baptism." It declares "this is not a fair statement."

The Baptists and Disciples of this city and vicinity, are discussing the question of union, with some hope of coming together.

Among the most popular features of camp-meetings of the Methodists is the holding of National camp-meetings, chiefly for the promotion of holiness, at different points, under the direction of a general committee. Recently this body met and appointed five meetings to be held commencing in June and ending about September first.

Bishop McTyeire, of the Southern Methodist Church, in writing from Arkansas refers to the manner in which Masonry and Southeren Methodistism mix themselves. He says instances occur of the "Lodge" being domiciled under the same roof with the church. He enquired of a bright Mason, how about this? "Sir," he replied, "we believe in you. The Church is founded on a rock, and Masonry on the Church."

Bishop Baley, of the Roman Catholic Church, New Jersey, thinks that Christian burial should be refused to all who die drunkards, or who sell liquor to drunkards. There is much in this thought for sober reflection, and harmonizes with the sentiment of a distinguished civilian, that "drunkenness is not only the loss of all personal self-respect, but it is dangerous to the peace and safety of others."

A valuable paper appeared recently in a leading New York religious journal reprobating in sharp words the common practice of preachers speaking so low in commencing their sermon, and also for indulging in talking in whispers throughout their discourses, that they are scarcely heard half way across the church. It is argued that preachers, like lecturers and all public speakers, who assume to do a certain work for compensation, should fulfill their obligations like merchants, and so speak that every person in the house shall hear.

The Lafayette Presbytery (Presbyterian) of Indiana, was called to answer the question whether a minister might baptize by immersion, and its response was an overwhelming "no."

According to recent statistics, about eight hundred Congregational churches are wholly destitute of pastors. The supply of pastors from the theological seminaries is not equal to the demand. Last year these institutions furnished seventy-two graduates, but after losses by death and otherwise, the net gain was only thirty.

The fashion of holding Elders' Conventions in the Presbyterian Church is quite extensive. The *Independent* thinks well of them, and will prove conducing of good to the churches, but advises the youngers not to monopolize them wholly.

An enthusiastic Chinese heathen campmeeting was held recently in California. A pavilion was erected in which numerous Josses, or Chinese gods, were set up for worship; and the whole affair, as one of the Celestials remarked, was, "Allee same as Mellican man preaches."

According to a correspondent of the *Guardian*, the time is not far distant when the Episcopal Church will not consent to hold her conventions in her churches, but occupy them for the one sacred purpose, the "Houses of God."

The reasons given by the *Churchman* for "Short Rectorships" are for insufficient pecuniary support, ignorant and petty fault-finding, and undue dictation; and on the other hand, natural fickleness and undue ambition.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

THE New York *Evening Post* says: Illinois and, we believe, Kansas, are making an experiment for the result of which we can afford to wait. In trials for murder in those States the jury is allowed to decide whether the punishment shall be death or imprisonment for life. In the meantime, however, we should make one reform in the same direction which experience has shown us is much needed. Governor Hoffman reminds the Legislature "for the fourth time," that in many cases a jury knows that a man has committed wilful murder, but under such circumstances that hanging seems a cruel and unfair punishment. Under our laws, however, they are not allowed to bring in a verdict of murder in the second degree. Their only recourse is to render a verdict for manslaughter in the third or fourth degree, for which the punishment is equally out of proportion with the crime. We can see no reason why juries should be confined to one degree of crime, or why all wilful murderers deserve equally severe punishment. Under the present system many a dangerous man escapes the penitentiary because a jury does not think he is quite bad enough to be hung.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* which so warmly advocated Mr. Charles Schurz a few years ago, thus speaks of him now: The *Democrat's* opposition to Mr. Schurz may be represented by the *Westliche Post* in whatever light may best suit the taste and disposition of that journal. Speaking for itself, and the motives that actuate it, however, the *Democrat* protests that it has no other object in the premises than to denounce a demagogue and to expose the false pretensions of a man who, in the name of virtue, would exalt a private grievance into a public wrong. It is easy to trace Mr. Schurz's hostility to the Administration back to its source, in a personal difference of opinion between the Senator and the President on the subject of public patronage. This being the case, we cannot see in Mr. Schurz a man fitted for the task of political leadership and reform to which he has addressed himself; but rather one—and not the first in public life—whose judgment is warped, and whose influence is destroyed by a small bias and a petty malice. A man may have all the positive mental and intellectual qualifications of statesmanship in excess, and yet this single fault, existing to the great extent to which it manifests itself in Mr. Schurz, renders him powerless for good to his friends or evil to his enemies. His denunciations of the Administration, born, as they are, of personal pique, are but as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. If the actual truth were as well understood in other parts of the country as here, Mr. Schurz would soon sink out of sight as a national politician. He is over estimated in influence and importance, because he is supposed to represent the German element in this section of the country. He represents no such thing; he is no more a faithful exponent of German Republicanism than Benedict Arnold, after his desertion to the British army, was a true type of the American soldier. He represents nobody but himself, and the system of political bushwhacking which he has attempted to inaugurate. He is a sort of Mosby in political warfare—wearing the uniform of Republicanism, while he roams in quest of plunder to carry to the Democratic camp. His services may be appreciated in the present, but they will not be rewarded in the future, even by the enemy in whose behalf he attempts his foul betrayal. It is an instinct of the human heart that though it may be applied to treason, it cannot help despising the traitor. We trust Mr. Schurz will remember. This same consolation in that future of brilliant and unobstructed obscurity which will greet him at the close of his present Senatorial term.

IN DISCUSSING Mr. Sumner's one term amendment to the Constitution, the Chicago *Tribune* says: Mr. Sumner wisely framed his amendment so that it should take effect after the next election, thus avoiding any controversy over the question of re-electing President Grant. The proposition therefore, stands before the country upon its own merits, free from partisan considerations. It will apply to the President elected in 1876, and to his successors, and hence there is no reason why Democrats and Republicans alike may not support it. The defect in Mr. Sumner's resolution is, that it contains no provision for a longer term. One of the evils of the present system is, that the term is so short, that one election is immediately followed by intrigues for the next, and this becomes the more disturbing from the fact that the selection of the President is made by the nominating conventions a year before the expiration of the term of the President in office. One year preceding these conventions is devoted actively to intrigues, so that the term of popular repose after each election is not, in fact more than two years. In changing the tenure of the office to one term, but one half of the existing evil is obviated; by making the term six years, the President can devote a portion of his term to something else than to distributing offices, and otherwise using Executive power to control the next nominating convention.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The rumor which reached us from Washington, that Tom Scott was about to visit Ohio, with large coat pockets well filled—to help defeat John Sherman—is a curious one. The rumor comes coupled with the statement that Mr. Scott was the representative of the railroad ring. It may be remembered that John Sherman, last winter, assisted Richard Smith, Ben. Eggleston and others in raising the Newport Railroad Bridge, and that Tom was the champion of the Bridge Company. It was Sherman's service in this matter that persuaded Smith that he was a truly good Senator, and that has induced him to suppress, on the Senatorial question, the malignity born of the disease of vanity that plagues him in his own office. And, perhaps, it has not been forgotten that Sherman has been in antagonism with several railroad schemes, and has favored the granting of a charter for a direct line from Washington to New York. He has also proposed to charter the Cincinnati Southern Railroad by national law. Under all these circumstances it is worthy of note that Mr. Tom Scott suddenly appeared in Cleveland on night before last, and yesterday proceeded to Toledo, the points where it has been assumed Sherman was weakest and good places to work if he is to be defeated.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY describes the appearance of Chas. Kingsley at a recent temperance meeting as follows: When the name was called every one became attentive. There came to the front of the platform a tall, robust, muscular man, with a florid handsome face and a bearing so odd and uncouth that a kind of titter ran around the room. He rocked and swayed upon his legs backwards and forwards and from side to side like a man trying to stand on the deck of a steamer during half a gale. He spoke in a powerful voice, and with the soft, thick accents of the south of England, and what with the accent and what with the rocking motion, he took the audience so much by surprise at first that I grieve to say a lady just behind me was heard to remark, half aloud, "Why, he is intoxicated!" Intoxicated, however, most certainly he was not; but if any comic actor were to move and gesticulate on the stage as the speaker did upon the platform, the performance would be accepted as a capital imitation of drunkenness. All the time he was speaking he never ceased the display of extraordinary and fantastic attitudes. Many of those present could not keep from laughing at each new stagger, jerk and gyration. Yet he commanded a hearing, partly by his name and partly by the earnest feeling and manly good sense which characterized his speech. For this was Charles Kingsley, Canon of Eversley, the poet, merchant and scholar, and the author of "Hypatia."

THE Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* says: The unhappiest woman in the world is Mrs. Billings, lately of Port Jervis, N. Y. Some time since she eloped with a miserable wretch by the name of Caservan, leaving behind her a fine looking, intellectual, amiable husband. Caservan soon commenced to be tyrannical, and trouble directly ensued; and then Caservan went to Mr. Billings, instructed him as to the whereabouts of his wife, and offered to give evidence against her in a divorce suit to be brought by that gentleman. The divorce was granted, and the foolish woman finds herself without protector, home or friends. She made an effort to effect a reconciliation with her husband, but it was ineffectual. Mr. and Mrs. Billings had been married about five years, having one child, the custody of which is given to the husband. He is wholly at a loss to account for the bad conduct of his wife, as they had previously lived happily together. He naively remarked, "If she had eloped with a fine man, better looking and acting than myself, one of great personal attractions, there might have been some accounting for her lapse from the paths of virtue." Nothing is at present known of the unfortunate woman's whereabouts.

THE Providence *Journal* says: There has never been an administration that had less to fear from a thorough investigation, from the most rigid scrutiny that its most bitter enemies could instigate. The atrocious slanders that have pursued the great man who led our armies to victory and who was elevated by the popular acclamation to the first place in the nation, are not worse than those that were uttered against the first President and against the most blameless of his successors. They will have as little effect upon the public mind. The people know General Grant when they made him President. They have not mistaken his character. In the diminished debt and diminished taxes, in the increased economy and responsibility of every department of the public service, in the inauguration of a civil service reform which looks to the separation of the public patronage from partisan influences, in the honorable settlement of great international questions, in the peace of the frontiers and the humane policy towards the Indians, they see the great results of his administration; and the petty personal slanders and the huge partisan calumnies with which he, like every other good man in conspicuous position, is assailed, will only return to plague the inventors.

GRACE GREENWOOD writes from San Francisco, December 1: "All is bright and balmy again; the waters of the bay sparkle with almost intolerable brightness, and the gardens and grounds have put on new greenness and glory. The garden under my window (my window which stands open) sends up the fragrance of heliotropes, mignonettes, geraniums, carnations, verbenas, and magnificent roses of many sorts. Fuschias are in full bloom, and oleanders, and the bounteous laurustinas, and a sort of honeysuckle, and sweet peas and tuberoses."

EVERY EXPERIENCE.

If immediate attention were paid to the first invasion of the throat and lungs by disease, there would be comparatively few deaths from consumption, whilst, as it is now, and the health records confirm us in the truth of what we write, nine out of ten of those who die prematurely die of some disease of the lungs—not consumption perhaps, at first, but gradually proceeds to that stage when it becomes as fixed as fate and as fatal as the cholera. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is infallible in all such cases. It hinders the tuberculous deposits from settling in the lungs, and even if they have began to form a nucleus, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure dissolves and dissipates them and carries them out of the system as so many noxious elements which have no business to be there.

The blood is restored by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure to a newness of plastic power, which, in its errand of reparation, it distributes to every part, making the wheels of life to run with smoothness and regularity, and according to every function the duties which Nature has assigned it. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle or 6 bottles for $7 50. Dr. Keyser's private office for lung examinations, 167 Liberty street, every day, except Sunday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best assortment in the city at Jas. E. Burns & Co's. Remember the place—corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, have, without exaggeration, the finest, best and most complete assortment of Toilet Articles in the city, such as Toilet Sets, Perfume Cases, Imported Colognes, Lubin's Perfumes, Rimmel's Perfumes and Eau de Ays. of every description. Also, Puff Boxes of every style. Persons wishing to purchase Holiday presents should call and examine the large and splendid assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place where your can purchase anything in this line cheaper than elsewhere in the city is at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

WARNING WORDS.

The strength and nervous energy of the human body ought to be increased during the winter, for two reasons: In the first place, diseases of the most deadly character may be generated at this season; and, secondly, it is of the utmost importance that during the cold weather months the system should be put in a condition to withstand the effects of the Spring miasma, and the subsequent depressing heat of Summer. It is therefore advisable, in fact essential, to tone, regulate and invigorate the digestive and secretive organs at this period of the year, and all the remedies and alteratives at present known, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most powerful, the most harmless, and the most agreeable. The temperature of winter would be in itself a glorious tonic if it did not, unfortunately, bring with it a volume of chilling moisture and unwholesome winds, which have a bad effect on the skin and lungs. These must be guarded against, or there is no security for health. The effect of a course of the Bitters is to give vigor and tone to the entire organization—the superficial muscles and nerves, as well as the internal viscera. A regular habit of body, a healthy and natural flow of bile, an active digestion, a good appetite, pure blood, and a vigorous circulation of that fluid, are among the blessings derivable from a persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only more than supplies the place of the best tonics, cathartics and antiseptics prescribed in their separate forms by physicians, but perform the threefold work of invigoration, regulation and purification, at one and the same time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.
A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'
WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
AS WELL AS
Gents' Fine Slippers,
JUST RECEIVED.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
31 Fifth Avenue.
no3S:ITHS

American Watches
Of all Kinds, in Gold and Silver Cases.
NEW STYLE HOWARD WATCHES.
ELGIN WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
UNITED STATES WATCHES.
FINE STEM WINDERS.
GOLD CASES made to order of any style and weight, and warranted as represented, by
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.

Waltham Watches.
One of those Watches, either in Gold or Silver Case, makes a very appropriate
Holiday Gift
Of Permanent value. A complete assortment at
HASLETT & KENNEDY,
79 Smithfield Street.
de13

Holiday Goods.
S. M. ORR,
114 Federal Street,
CORNER PARK WAY, ALLEGHENY.
is selling his large and fine stock of
Watches and Jewelry
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
Call and see before making purchases. de30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 12½c.
Dark Delaines,
GOOD STYLES—BEST QUALITY.
AT 18¾c.
TYCOON REPPS,
Good Styles, for Ladies' Wrappers.
AT 25c.
Colored Alpaca Poplins,
AT 37½c.
Black Alpaca Lustres,
WORTH 50c.
AT 50c.
PURE MOHAIR ALPACAS,
AN EXTRA GOOD BARGAIN.
AT 50c.
4-4 WHITE COUNTRY FLANNELS,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF
DRESS GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
Some Very Extra Bargains
IN
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS
In Linen, Cambric and Muslin, consisting of Tucked, Ruffled, Plain and Embroidered Skirts.
Night Dresses, Dressing Sacques,
CHEMISES,
Drawers, Bridal Sets, &c.,
ALL OF WHICH ARE BEING SOLD AT
VERY GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
The Goods are slightly soiled, and must be sold to make room for fresh stock.
Hamburg Embroideries.
WHITE GOODS,
TOWELS,
Fine Damask Table Cloths,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
At Bargain Prices.
PLEASE REMEMBER THE PLACE,
HORNE & CO.'S
New Retail Stores,
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
jas

CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
AT
F. A. KONOLD & CO.,
19 Fifth Avenue.
This entire stock must be closed out by the first of January. de9:2d
New Establishment.
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
FURNACES,
RANGES, GRATES.
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Church and School Committees, and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
Marbleized Slate Mantles,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oils or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent of fuel.
THE NEW CONE FURNACE,
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability will command itself to all who examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. THE BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
193 Liberty Street,
de21:h29-TTH&S PITTSBURGH, PA.

Looking Glasses.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty.
jy4:95-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 50c.
Colored Kid Gloves.
AT 50c.
LADIES' CORSETS,
French Wove—a Decided Bargain.
AT $1.00.
Ladies' Knit Undershirts,
WORTH $2.
AT $1.50.
All Wool Felt Skirts,
Best Bargains of the Season.
CARPETS,
A large stock of Striped and Clan Tartan Hemp Carpets—very cheap.
4-4, 9-8, 5-4 and 10-4
Sheeting Muslins,
Table Linens,
Shirting Muslins,
Irish Linens, and
Shirt Fronts.
WHITE BLANKETS,
Fresh and clean—just opened.
At Very Low Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

INVESTMENTS.
IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS
OF
United States Five-Twenties
BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, December, 1871.
The *now completed success* of the New Five Per Cent. Government Loan places it beyond doubt that the entire Public Debt of the United States can be, and soon will be, funded at 5 per cent. or a less rate. The One Hundred Millions of Five-Twenties of 1862, called in for payment September 1, and on which interest stopped December 1, are now nearly all redeemed and cancelled. In addition to this large amount the Secretary of the Treasury, being unable to purchase Five-Twenties in the open market at par, or less, in coin, has called in for redemption Twenty Millions more, interest to cease March 7, 1872. This fixed policy of the Treasury Department, and the demonstrated ability of the Government to promptly pay a Five Per Cent. Loan, indicate that all holders of Five-Twenties will soon be required to surrender them for redemption, receiving in return either coin payment or bonds of the new issue bearing an average rate of 4.8 per cent. interest.
In view of these facts, the present holders of United States securities must decide whether it is not best to make at *once* such a change of investments as will enable them to realize as profit, or add to their capital, the present average premium of 12 to 14 per cent. on Five-Twenties, while at the same time largely increasing their annual income.
To those who wish to take advantage of the present most favorable opportunity for making the exchange suggested, we strongly recommend the First Mortgage 7-30 Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, now selling at par and accrued interest in currency. The results already accomplished in the construction and equipment of nearly Three Hundred Miles of Road, and the rapid development of the adjacent country, have established the permanency and success of the Northern Pacific enterprise, and created a large and increasing demand for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. With their high rate of interest, their ample security, and their convertibility into the lands of the Company at 10 per cent. premium, they constitute a most desirable investment, and can hardly fail to advance materially above par at an early day.
The holder of a $1000 *Five-Twenty Bond who exchanges it now for Northern Pacifics, thereby increases his principally* 12 *to* 14 *per cent., receiving* $1140 *in Northern Pacifics for* $1000 *in Five-Twenties. He also permanently increases the yearly interest income on his investment more than* 38 *per cent., or* $60.00 *in gold to* $83.22 *in gold.*
These most unusual opportunities for the profitable conversion of Government Bonds into corporate securities of undoubted reliability, cannot, in the nature of the case, long continue. Loanable capital is increasingly abundant, both at home and abroad; Government and corporate disbursements for interest and dividends in the next thirty days will disengage some Two Hundred Millions of funds, most of which will at once seek reinvestment; really desirable investment securities are scarce compared with the present and probable demand for them, hence an early advance in their value is morally certain. The 7-30 Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are being rapidly absorbed by the people, and the Company will soon to be enabled to substitute a six per cent. security for the residue of their construction loan.
These facts promise, very soon, to change the entire aspect of the loan market, which is just now so peculiarly favorable to investors, and suggest prompt action on the part of those who wish to exchange securities in time to profit by the present premium on Five-Twenties and the present low price of Northern Pacifics.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.
Financial Agents Northern Pacific R. R. Co.
These bonds are for sale for currency or in exchange for all marketable securities by the following named Banks and Bankers in Pittsburgh:
PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.
MASONIC DEPOSIT BANK.
N. HOLMES & SONS.
JAS. B. MCFADDEN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au23-63

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.
PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,
bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.
no27:f79

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collection made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.,)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS
On Most Favorable Terms.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 5, 1872.

The experience of the past six days in financial circles has not been a pleasant one for borrowers, but the prospect of an easier money market grows brighter daily. The large amounts disbursed in dividends will soon find their way into every channel of trade and from thence back into the various banking institutions, enlarging the deposits and, in turn, again helping the banks to increase their line of discounts.

Local stocks have held up remarkably against the pressure for money—and are closed higher in the main than during the summer season when money was easy. We have no sales to report during the day. The last sale of $25 per share was bid for Columbia Oil stock, but parties wishing to buy had better sound the market before purchasing.

The eastern markets were depressed throughout the railway list, mainly occasioned by the exorbitant rates demanded for call loans, and a disposition on the part of weak holders to take the profit made during the last few days. The market is closing strong: N. Northwestern, Toledo & Wabash, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Erie, fell off during the day from one to three per cent., closing at a small improvement on the lowest figures touched during the day. Cleveland & Pittsburgh opened at 88¾ bid for the new 7 per cent. guaranteed stock, closing at 89¼. This is equivalent to about 129¾ for the old shares.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, inform their following correspondents the quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1871	114¾	115¾
5-20—1862	110	110¾
" 1864	110¾	111¼
" 1865	112¾	113¾
" 1865 new	111¾	113¾
" 1867	112¾	113¾
1868	112¾	113¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	114¾	115¾
Gold	109¾	109¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96⅞	95
Do Scrip	91	90¾
Erie	85¾	85⅝
Reading	112	111¾
Lake Shore	95¾	95⅞
Do Scrip	87¾	88
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¼	(n. stock 89¼)
Rock Island	107⅜	107
Chicago & N W	67⅞	66¾
Do. Preferred	91	91
St. Paul Common	56¾	58⅜
Do. Preferred	83¾	79¾
Wabash	52¾	52¾
Do. Preferred		75
Ohio & Mississippi	45⅜	45⅝
Pacific Mail	57¾	60¾
West. Union Telegraph	80¾	69¾
Adams Express	91	89¾
U. S. Express	61	54
Wells, Fargo	56	56

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	88½@ 88¾
Reading R. R.	55½@ 55¾
Camden & Amboy	123 @123½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾@ 61¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R.	43½@ 45¾
Central Transportation	43½@ 44¾
Empire Transportation	52 @ 54
Union Transportation	
Pittsburgh City 5's	73 @ 74
Phila. & Erie	23½@ 23¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	91 bid
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	16¾@ 16¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 5-20s '65	112¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	

NEW YORK, January 5, 1872.

Gold weak and lower at 109¾@109. Loans made at 1-16, 5-64 and 1-32 per cent for carrying. Clearances $21,000,000. Gold Room adjourned at 2 o'clock. Government quiet and steady in the morning railway and miscellaneous speculations were very tame and prices declined ⅛ to 1 per cent; but afterwards the decline was recovered and market was steady in the afternoon, although a little unsettled at intervals. Two prominent operators who sold stocks freely yesterday have not yet brought them back, and have left the impression that at the turn of the market to-day. There is no doubt a further decline would have taken place but most of the stocks offered for sale at the close was dull and generally steady. Those stocks usually active were most prominent in dealings, and the market was devoid of any special features. Money 7 per cent. in gold. State bonds dull and steady. There was no report on the part of the prominent London bankers had offered to take $600,000,000 of new Government bonds. This report weakened both gold and exchange.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 115¾ @ 116; do '62, 110¾; do '64, 110¾; do '65, 112¾; new do, 111¾; do '67, 112¾; do '68, 112¾; 10 40s, 109¾; currency 6s, 115.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 90; Tennessee, old, 63¾; do new, 63¾; Virginia, new, 53; do old, 52; North Carolina, old, 34; do new, 18.

RAILROAD BONDS—Western Union Telegraph 69¾; Quicksilver 26¾; Adams Express 89¾; Wells & Fargo Express 56; American Merchants Union Express 88¾; United States Express 54; Pacific Mail 55¾; New York Central 95¾; Scrip 91¾; Erie 35¾; do preferred 65; Harlem 114; do preferred 120; Reading 111¾; Michigan Central 114¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh guaranteed 89; Northwestern 67¾; do preferred 91; Rock Island 107¾; New Jersey Central 106; St. Paul 55¾; do preferred 79¾; Wabash 73; do preferred 82; Fort Wayne —; Terre Haute 82¾; do preferred 75; Chicago & Alton 99; do preferred 117; Ohio & Mississippi 46¾; C. C. & C. 88¾; Burlington & Quincy 125¾; Lake Shore 94¾; Panama 230¾; Illinois Central 134¾; Union Pacific 29¾; Central Pacific bonds 106; Union do 90¾.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Market unsettled but firm; agents are commencing to show their new spring styles to early buyers, and there is every indication that goods will open higher. The Stark A brown sheetings are advanced ½c; all Atlantic cotton mills' goods are also ⅛c higher; Lawrence L are advanced to 11¾c, and Fremont C to 11c; Clark's stretchings are up to 13¾c; Wachusett 41 inch to 11c; Laconia corset jeans to 10½c; Slaterville 31 inch bleached 11½c; Pequot 8¼c; bleached sheetings 45¾c to 50¢ do 4-4's; Garner & Co.'s glazed cambrics 8¾c; Black Stone River bleached muslins 13¾c; Auburn A do 16c; Great Falls Q do 10¾c; James Long's No. 30 Cumberland checks 13½c. But the most important feature in trade is a decline of 10c per dozen in spool cotton thread. We now quote Coates', Clark's, O. N. T. and Brooks' six cord spool thread at 70c, and Orr and McNaught's at 65c; Williamantic still ask 70c for their six cord thread.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 5, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 8; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair, 50@55 per gallon; prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—The receipts, both by rail and river, are increasing, but, with a steady demand, prices are sustained. We continue to quote at $3.00@3.50 per bbl for common to fair and $4.00@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the receipts, indeed, on the contrary, they are increasing, and, with only an ordinary demand, the market is overstocked, and prices are weak and drooping; we now quote at 15@23 for common to medium, and 29@25 for prime to choice roll.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull, and prices are nominally unchanged, 7@10 cts, according to quality.

BEANS—Quiet; small sales at $2.00@2.50 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is less active; we now quote in a jobbing way at $4.25@4.50 per cwt or $8.50@9 per bbl.

CHEESE—Unchanged: Goshen, 15@15¾; Factory, 14@14½; Dairy, 13@13¾.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted in car load lots at 21 cts—usual advance over these quotations for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet but firmer, and stocks light for the season.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CRUDE—Sales at $9@9 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime to choice Jersey cultivated at $12@14 per bbl. Sackette unchanged at $17 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5¾@5¾ cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue dull, but an early improvement in the demand is probable; prices unchanged. Sales at 10@10½ for halves; 8@8¾ for mixed and 7@7¾ for quarters. Apples steady with sales at 7@7¾ for common to fair and 8@8¾ for prime to choice.

EGGS—The arrivals are increasing and with a limited demand the market is slow and prices are unchanged. Sales 19 @ 20 bbl way from store, at 19@20 per dozen.

FLOUR—Continues to come in freely, both by rail and river, but there is no change worthy of note in quotations. We continue to quote good spring extras at $7@7.50; choice Minnesota bakers flour, $7.75, and $7.25@7.50 for good white wheat and red winter wheat. Sale in first hands of 250 bbls good Monongahela river Family at $6.75. Rye flour, in small lots, $5.50.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese quoted at 70@ 73 to the trade and 78@82 in small lots. Mixed stocks dull and quoted at 50@55 per lb.

GRAIN—We can report increased receipts especially by river, but we are without sales, and therefore quote nominally at $1.45@1.47 for red and 3@5 cts more for white; it is worth as much at Cleveland and Cincinnati as it is here, and as noted in our last report, some dealers are shipping east, unwilling to sell at the prices paid by the mills here. Oats quiet and unchanged; we are reported sales of prime white by the car load at 40—mixed at 38—and fairly be quoted above 40. Ear Corn is in better supply and easier; in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 62@63 cts in the car load and 64@65. In a jobbing way—the demand at present is light and mainly for small lots, which we quote at 65@70 cts for shelled and nominally unchanged; 80@85 for good to prime spring and 85@90 for fall.

HAY—The receipts continues very strong in the east, and a further advance of two dollars per ton is anticipated, but we can not yet we are assured that it is true, that coffee can now be bought here at the same prices as not long since. It is being sold at in the sea-board cities, in quantities. Roasted Coffee, taking the two grades together, is selling at or being sold below cost, and dealers who don't take advantage of the present opportunity and pick up freely now, will be left out of any advance in a day or two, or we are very much mistaken. Sugars firmer; refined goods are quoted a shade higher in the New Orleans and Syrups weak, particularly the latter.

SOAPS—Refined—Standard Hards, 10¾; A 12½; B, 12¾; Family Bars, 13¾; Fancy do, 14¾. Rice Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@ 13¾. Sugar House Molasses, old, 50@55. New Yellow, 41¾; C. C. 41¾; other grades, 90@11.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 25; Prime, 25; Good, 24. Fair, 23¾@24. Ordinary, 23¾@23¾. Old Government Java, 28@ 29. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28 Lower grades, 26@26.

SYRUPS—Havana, 70; Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65 ; Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 65. Sugar Drips, 65; Brune's, 65; other grades, 60@60. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50@55. New crop, 60.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; Good, 9¾; Fair, 9. Rangoon, 8. Paints, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 21. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 5. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

MONEY—Sales at 2@6 cts.

HAY—The receipts to-day, particularly by river, were liberal, and the market continues dull and the inquiry mainly for small lots, as in further decline in prices will occur. We continue to quote in large lots at $25@28, and in a jobbing way at $28@30. Some dealers are disposed to take from $1 to $2 off per ton, if any lower, from the fact that the most of the hay arriving and to arrive, cannot be sold much if any below quotations, without the owners sustaining a loss.

HOMINY—Is lower; we reduce our quotations to $4 per bbl to the trade and $5 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 82@85; No 2 60@60, Cincinnati and Chicago brands No 1 80@82½.

LIME—Ferrysburg white, $2.00@2.10 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales, by jobbing way, from store, at $22@23 per ton for Bran; $25@26 for Seconds; $30@36 for Middlings, and $40 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; sales at $2.50@3 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾ ribbed sides, 8; short ribbed sides, 8¾; clear sides, 9; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; sugar cured hams, 13@14; Mess Pork, $14. Breakfast Bacon, 10. Dried Beef, 16.

POTATOES—Is coming in more freely, but as yet the supply is still large and prices are maintained. Dressed Chickens, 12@14 cts; Ducks, 14@15; Turkeys, 15@18; Geese, 14@15.

PICKLES—The receipts are increasing and with a limited demand the market is slow and prices are unchanged. Sales 19 @ 20 bbl way from store, at 19@20 per dozen.

RAGS—Sales, 4¾@4¾ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—18@18 cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues dull and prices are nominal at $6@6.50. Timothy Seed also dull and nominal at $ @3.50. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 5, 1872.

Trade continues very quiet and there is not much prospect at present of any immediate improvement. Crude nominal at $3.75@3.80. Refined—January, quoted at 22@22¾; January to June, 22¾ for January and an advance of half a cent for each subsequent month, closing nominally equivalent to 25 cents for crude or refined.

It was rumored that the production of the McLaughlin well, at Pithole, after being torpedoed, has increased from 300 to 1,000 bbls per day. It is worthy of remark that the production is holding out well and is unusually large for this particular season of the year.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Liberty O W, account B & Duncan..... 160
Peerless O W, account B S Duncan..... 456
Vista 4 W, account B & McKelvy..... 153
Standard O W, account J Galley..... 222
Cosmos O W, account H McKelvy..... 154
Total..... 1,062

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Livingston Bros, 150 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 422 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Vesta Oil Works, 150 bbls ref oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Brown & Wagner, 309 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total..... 1,031 bbls.

OIL, ETC., SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & L., 254 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total..... 254 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 12 M.—Refined: Jan. 22¾@23¼c; Jan. and June 23¾c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 12:45 P. M.—Refined petroleum firm with a fair demand at 23¾c on spot; 23¼@23¾c for balance of the months. Crude nominal at 13¼c in bulk; no inquiry.

OIL CITY, Jan. 5, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.25@4.30.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Jan. 5, 11:30 A. M.—Market dull at $4.05 to $4.10.

ROUSEVILLE, Jan. 5, 11:35 A. M.—Market quiet and nominal at $4.

TITUSVILLE, Jan. 5, 12 M.—Market quiet and nominal at $3.97¾ to $4.00 bid; held at $4.05.

FARRELL, Jan. 5, 12 M.—Market quiet and firm; prices unchanged; nothing doing.

1:30 P. M.—Market quiet and firm at $3.80.

TIDIOUTE, Jan. 5, 2 P. M.—Market quiet at $3.90.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 5, 1872.

The metal market, although quiet, is firm, and, notwithstanding the arrivals continue large, there is no accumulation, as nearly all the receipts are being placed on former contracts, and consequently prices are fully maintained. Navigation having been resumed, we may look for receipts by river within the next few days, but not enough to have any influence on the market.

Since the date of our last report, finished irons have been advanced 90 cts per 100 lbs, or about $6 per ton; the advance was not unexpected, as finished irons have been lower relatively for some time than metal. Nails are also put up 25 cents per keg at the same time, but only applies to Pittsburgh, those prices will, no doubt be put up all around.

ANTHRACITE.

480 tons	Chickies Forge, furnace	$35 00 cash
100 "	Gray Neutral Forge, from Yard	40 00 4 mos
170 "	Clear Gray Forge, from Yard	41 00 4 mos
100 "	Close Gray White and Mottled—A to No 1	43 00 4 mos
200 "	Extra Forge, favorite brand, from Yard	39 00 cash
20 "	No. 2 Foundry	40 50 4 mos
100 "	White Neutral	36 00 4 mos
50 "	No. 1 Foundry	42 00 4 mos
50 "	No. 1 Foundry	42 00 4 mos
30 "	No. 1 Foundry, at furnace	36 50 cash
30 "	No. 2 Foundry, at furnace	34 00 cash
100 "	Moulded Red Short, at fur.	33 00 cash
20 "	No. 1 Foundry, from yard	41 00 4 mos
30 "	No. 2 Foundry	41 00 4 mos
200 "	White and Furnace	40 00 cash

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

300 tons	Gray Forge, to arrive	$40 00 4 mos
150 "	Gray Forge, to arrive	40 00 4 mos
200 "	Gray Forge, to arrive	40 00 4 mos
50 "	Gray Forge, to arrive	40 00 4 mos
40 "	Close Gray and Mottled	39 00 4 mos
50 "	White	38 00 4 mos

YOUGHIOGHENY COKE.

150 tons	Gray Forge	$40 00 4 mos

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. cars.

Shoenberger & Co, o	7	McKnight & Co, ore	4
Brown & Co, ore	5	Moorhead & Co, o	3
Meredith, T & Co, o	4	Coleman, R & Co, ore	2
Cloman, C & Bro, ore	2	Wilson, G & Co., o	1
Reese, G & Co, ore	1	Pitts Bolt Co, ore	1
Total			26

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Graff, B. & Co., m	15	Lindsay, McC & Co m	1
Singer, Nimick & Co, m	17	Hallman & H, metal	8
J W Porter, metal	10	Lower Union Mills, c	4
Brown & Co, m	1	Wharton Bro, ore	1
Byers, McC & Co, o	3		
Total			63

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, metal	3	J W Porter, metal	7
J. Reamer, m	5	J Wood Sons & Co m	4
Hallman & H, metal	1	Bryan & C, metal	2
Brown & Co, metal	1		
Total			43

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

H Woodsides, metal	1	Lewis, O & P, metal	1
Total			2

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

J W Porter, metal	1	J W Porter, blooms	1
Total			2

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

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NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 12:45 P. M.—Refined petroleum firm with a fair demand at 23¾c on spot; 23¼@23¾c for balance of the months. Crude nominal at 13¼c in bulk; no inquiry.

OIL CITY, Jan. 5, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.25@4.30.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Jan. 5, 11:30 A. M.—Market dull at $4.05 to $4.10.

ROUSEVILLE, Jan. 5, 11:35 A. M.—Market quiet and nominal at $3.97¾ to $4.00 bid; held at $4.05.

FARRELL, Jan. 5, 12 M.—Market quiet and firm; prices unchanged; nothing doing.

1:30 P. M.—Market quiet and firm at $3.80.

TIDIOUTE, Jan. 5, 2 P. M.—Market quiet at $3.90.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 5, 5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾; account, 92¾. 5-20s of '62, 92; do of '65, 91; do of '67, 91; 10-40s, 86.

FRANKFORT, January 5.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, January 5.—Rentes 66f 12c. The decrease of specie in the Bank of France during the week is 1,774,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 5.—Cotton strong; middling upland 10¾@10¾d. Breadstuffs active. California white wheat 12s 11d; red spring 10s 4d@11s 8d; red winter 12s; receipts of wheat for past three days 25,000 qrs. Flour 26@28s. Corn: No 2 mixed 31s 9d.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Cotton less active, but advanced: sales middling upland at 20¾c. Flour advanced; superfine western and State $5.90@6.25; common to good $6.50@6.80; good to choice $6.75@7.80; white wheat western extra $7.90@7.95; extra Ohio $6.70@7.35. Rye flour steady, $4.50@5.25. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer, 92@93c. Wheat higher; No 2 spring in store $1.56@1.59; No 2 Chicago afloat $1.57; winter red western $1.70@1.80; amber western $1.68@1.70; white $1.72; No 1 spring in store $1.60. Rye firm; western 90c. Barley dull but unchanged. Malt unchanged. Corn steady; new western mixed afloat 78¾@ 79¾c; old delivered 81@82c. Oats firmer; western and Ohio 52@57c. Beef firm, at 33¾@36c. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee dull; Rio 19@21c. Sugar more active; fair to good refining 8@8½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 46@56c. Rice steady at 8¾@8¾c. Crude tertiary rosin $1.80@1.85. Refined $4.50@4.75. Petroleum dull at 23¾c. Tallow firm; prime 8c. Barley steady; No 1 fall 85c. Provisions firm. Mess pork $14 cash. Bacon shoulders 7c; sides clear 9c; do clear 9¾c. Lard 9@10c. Whisky dull at 89.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Flour dull; extra western $7.35@8.50 for W. Virginia and Minnesota, $7@7.25 for State; $7.25@7.62 for Indiana and Ohio. Wheat firm; State and western red $1.58@1.60; white $1.60@1.70. Rye 90c. Corn firm; new yellow 60@70c; mixed western 70@ 73c. Oats steady; white 50@55c; mixed 50c. Coffee firm; Rio $19@21c. Sugar steady. Provisions unchanged. Crude petroleum 16¾@ 16¾c; refined 24@24¾c. Whisky dull at 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 5.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced; No 1 white Michigan $1.56; amber $1.44@1.45; No 2 red $1.43; rejected red $1.27. Corn firm; high mixed 69¾c; low mixed 68¾c; Michigan 69c. Oats firm; No 2 at 52½c; Michigan 41c. Hogs steady; $5.00@5.10; dividing on 180 lbs. Clover seed steady at $6.10.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 5.—Flour: full prices asked but no demand. Wheat firm: No. $1.26; No. 2 $1.24¾. Oats firm; No. 2 32¾c. Corn firm: No. 2 mixed 41½c. Rye advanced; No. 1 at 65c. Barley advanced; No. 2 fall 69¾c. Hogs firm at $4.65@4.40. Pork firm at $13.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 5.—Wheat opened strong and 2c higher; No. 1 $1.56; No. 2 $1.48. Corn better; held at 58c. Oats firm and 1c better; 43c. Petroleum firm; refined held strong at 22@22½c in car lots; 23¼@23½c in small lots; crude very firm at $4.80@4.90c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 5.—Wheat advanced 2@3c; extra $1.55; No 1 white $1.53; amber $1.45; No 2 red $1.43; rejected red $1.27. Corn firm; mixed 51c. Oats 1c better; western 42c. Clover seed steady at $6.10. Dressed hogs in fair demand; light $5.10; heavy $5.15 @5.20.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, January 5.—1 car lumber, H Warmcastle; 1 do do, G A Marshall; 1 do do, Irish Maloney & Lanahan; 1 car lime, Atterbury & Co; 1 do do, Lime, Hidden & Co; 1 car apples, J A Graff & Co; 3 cars apples and potatoes, C Norton; 160 green hides, G N Hoffstott; 1 car lumber, Graff, Bernheimer & Co; 1 scale, T J Keeler; 7 pkgs tobacco, E & G Zachman; 3 bbls nuts, Evans, Dalzell & Co; 6 pails tobacco W M Lenter; 20 pkgs tobacco, Gwinner & Co; 1 car hay, 152 bbls apples, Wm Welch & Co; 10 pails tobacco, James Meeffry; 20 axels, T Hare & Bro; 154 sks corn, 20 do potatoes, Hancock, McC & Co; 12 bbls apples, Keil & Hitchart; 5 bbls and 23 sks d apples, 5 bbls beans, Loh, Son & Co; 2 bbls 1 apples, J P Dalzell & Co; P Duff & Son; 24 pkgs tobacco, D S Erbs & Co; 43 pos casting, Reesick & Bro; lot chairs, Hemphill & Son; 19 bbls whisky, F H Ayers & Son; 2 bbls sugar, J S Dilworth & Co; 3 bdls paper, Arbuckles & Co; 12 bxs candles, B C & J H Sawyer; 37 sks 1 scrap, B P Rea & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, January 5.—1 car scrap iron Maloney & Le 5 bbls sugar, S Ewart; 50 C 8 po do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 do do, Shoemaker & Co; 4 do do, Haworth & D; 3 do do, Johnston & C; 6 cars g lime, E H Nimick & Co; 55 bbls h wines, 15 do whisky, M McCullough & Co; 1 car green hams, J P Hanna & Co; 3 do cars, Byers & Mc; 2 do do, Singer, M & Co; 1 do car corn, S B Floyd & Co; 50 tcs iard, J Dalzell & Son; 24 hides, Jas Callery; 100 bbls flour, Wallace & Co; 200 do do, Shoemaker & Co; 100 do do, Houck, J & Co; 5 pkgs d corn, 1 do beans, 4 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 5 bbls cider, Beckhert & G; 87 bxs c cheese, Hancock, McC & Co; 5 bbls apples, 22 sks potatoes, J J Pettit & Co; 1 car oats, Gebhart, H & Co; 35 bgs rags, McElroy & Co; 1 car coe, Wharton Bro; 1 do hay, O H Allerton; 425 bxs cheese, W W Wolcott; 55 doz brooms, Haworth & D; 43 do do, Loh, Son & Co; 127 bbls apples, 1 car potatoes, 1 do oats, J E Pettebone; 245 bbls, Jas Callery; 140 bgs potatoes, J Hemple; 11 pkgs produce, S P Shriver & Co; 1 car corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 5 bbls apples, H J McCracken Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 5.—1 car lumber, J McBrian; 50 bbls flour, G McFerron; 2 cars lumber, John Alston & Son; 1 do do, Isaac H Shaffer; 10 pails tobacco, R & J H Elkins; lot furniture, D W Huntsman; 15 bbls tallow, W & H Walker; 5 d hogs, 1 car m feed, I Higley; 60 bbls staves, B D Moore; 100 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 142 do apples, J Herbert; 2 cars corn, I Knox & Son; 22 bbls cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 1 car staves, Raiya & R; 17 boxes soap, Rowe, Culpress & Co; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 5 bbls apples, C F Beers; 8 d do beans, 1 do eggs, Beckfield & N; 12 do apples, F Downs; 1 do eggs, 1 do butter, R Carson; 8 pkgs butter, H Lentz; 1 car corn, Sol Smith; 13 bbls apples, 1 bx butter, F Snouffer.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 5.—1 car fresh hams 4,177 green shoulders, E H Myers & C; 35 bbls f spar, A & D H Chambers; 5 do do, John Mushrush; 30 loose hay, Mc Henry & Hood; 1 car hay, Wm McCreary & Co; 1 car hay, 1 do corn, Scott & Gisel; 4 tubs butter, Woodworth & D; 19 sks beans, Fred Bowman & Co; 1 car hay, Robinow & Miken; 1,173 green hams, M M Freed; 190 sks barley, I Dickey & Co; 1 car hay, Keil & Hitchart; 60 tcs hay, 137 bbls apples, E H Hays & Son; 1 car rye, Wm McKinu & Co; 50 tcs grease, F Seilers & Co; 4 cars b corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 1 do corn, Hood, Learlace; 187 sks corn, Laing, & McKallip; 15 hhds sugar, Dilworth, H & Co; 35 bbls whisky, Fred Ewrit; 58 cases wine, H H Lubbers; 10 tons pig iron, 233 blooms, J W Porter.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 5.—1 bbl butter, 1 bbl poultry, H Bruggeman; 1 do do, L J Blanchard; 1 car iron, J A Graff & Co; 8 hides, Seibert & Bero; 1 bbl butter, H Gerwig & Co; 11 do do, G B Lweis; 11 bundles hides, 2 bbls tallow, Hammett & Son; 5 sacks potatoes, G Arthurs; 9 pkgs rags, R Myers; 25 sks oats, 4 do rye, 22 do wheat, Keil & Hitchart; 21 do potatoes, J Lyseers; 12 sks turnips, Potter & Larrick; 5 do potatoes, J Dalzell; 24 do do, Chas Musthaff; 9 do do, John Klezie; 19 hides, 5 pkgs tallow, Jas Callery.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, January 5.—1 car wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 1 car do, Gilmore & Co; 34 bbls whisky, Guckenheimer & Bro; 1 car lumber, F Becker; 1 do stone, Forrester & M; 1 car lumber, Reed & Bro; 1 car do, Morrison & Co; 1 do lime, Lapple & Weise; 1 do lumber, A Patterson.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 5.—Wheat advanced 2@3c; extra $1.55; No 1 white $1.53; amber $1.45; No 2 red $1.43; rejected red $1.27. Corn firm; mixed 51c. Oats 1c better; western 42c. Clover seed steady at $6.10. Dressed hogs in fair demand; light $5.10; heavy $5.15 @5.20.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The
COMET AND BARGES,
JOHN M. HARE, Master.
Will leave as above on SATURDAY at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.
STEAMER ARLINGTON,
MOORE, Master. SHEPHERD, Clerk.
Leaves SATURDAY, January 6th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FAIRMAN, FLACK & COLLINGWOOD.

STEAM PUMPS.
John M. Cooper,
No. 882 PENN STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy12

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
Will be received at the office of the Water Committee up to January 13th, to furnish said Works with FOUR BOILER STACK, &c. Specifications can be seen at the office.
By order of the Water Committee.
JAMES HEMPHILL, Sup't.
jan2:3t

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, January 2d, 1872.
DEPOSITORIES OF CITY FUNDS.
In pursuance of an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Safekeeping and Custody of the Funds of the City," passed the 7th day of February, A.D. 1854. Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office from the Banks and Savings Institutions of the said city, asking for a the rate of interest such Banks or Savings Institutions will convert and agree to pay to the city for the use and advantage of the deposit of the city funds or money according to the terms and conditions of said Ordinance.
All bids to be handed in before 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, January 12th, 1872.
R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.
jy4

TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO.
To Bridge Builders and Contractors.
The Directors of the Tripartite Bridge Company are prepared to receive Proposals for the Construction or Erection of a Tripartite Bridge at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.
Specifications can be seen and full information obtained at the Office of ROBINSON BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue. Forms of Proposal, on which forms alone offers must be made can be obtained at the office, and must be delivered not later than the 26th of JANUARY, 1872. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID ROBINSON, Secretary.
de16:d26

LIVERY & SALE STABLES
JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables,
COR. 7TH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ap26

Lacock, Hawthorn & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper or

OME NEWS.

Notice.

BRADDOCK'S, Jan. 5, 1872.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to J. T. Getty, for the DAILY GAZETTE up to the the first of January, will please call and settle the same, or otherwise your paper will be discontinued. J. T. GETTY.

Newspaper Enterprise.

The *Dispatch*, in order to make its pages look fresh and vigorous since its *relush* on Tuesday last, stole yesterday a half column from what it pleases to style the "relic and feeble but homogenous compound of senile dotage and youthful imbecility known as the Pittsburgh *GAZETTE*," and, as usual, failed to credit us with it. We forgive you, neighbor, as it was the most readable article you have published since the first of May, 1865.

Bold Daylight Robbery.

Yesterday morning a bold thief entered the residence of Mr. Willock, No. 1805 Mary street, East birmingham, and passing into an inner room opened a couple of trunks, obtaining $100 from one and $50 from the other. The thief was just disappearing from the house with an overcoat when Miss Willock observed him and gave the alarm. He dropped the garment and made off, and it was not until a subsequent examination was made that the success of his operations was developed.

Diocesan Missionary Paper.

A few days ago we stated that a paper devoted to the missionary interests of the Episcopal church, in the Diocese of Pittsburgh, would be issued on the first of January. The time is now changed to the first of March. The paper will be published quarterly, soon after the meetings of the different convocations. The price is to be twenty-five cents per year, merely to cover the cost of paper and printing. Orders for the first number should at once be sent to the editor, the Rev. Marcus A. Tolman, Franklin, Pa.

List of Letters

Held for postage January 6, 1872, in the Pittsburgh Postoffice:

David Ayers, Sandusky, Ohio, 3c; Wm. Cary, Champaley, Illinois, 3c; J. W. H. Coley, Coochranton, Pa., 3c; Thomas Hershberger, Tomlinsonville, Pa., 3c; Wm. S. Alexander, Vergenas, Va., 3c; Jamison & Davis, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Anna Kitzkler, Wheeling, Va., 3c; George Laing, Pleasant Valley, Pa., 3c; Wm. Lees, City, 3c; H. F. Myers, East St. Louis, Ill., 3c; James Patton, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; G. Praetscha, City, 3c; J. K. Pickett, Salem, Ohio, 3c; James Shaw, Etna, Pa., 3c; W. H. Whitehead, City, 3c; D. C. Elizabeth, Pa., 3c; John Williams, New York city, 3c; Thomas B. Wilson, Wilkins, Pa., 3c; G. W. Wells, Brownville, Pa., 3c.

Duquesne Savings Bank.

In another column will be found the third semi-annual statement of the above named Bank. And from it, we should think that it would prove a source of great satisfaction to all interested, as to the efficiency of the management, and of the success which has attended the institution since its organization. The stockholders are fortunate in having so prominent business men, men of honesty, integrity, wealth and influence, which is a sufficient guarantee to our citizens that their funds will be properly and securely invested. We know of no better place to deposit and receive the full benefits of interest on our money, and at the same time having their money secured against every contingency, than at the Duquesne Savings Bank.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s, Market Street.

The great semi-annual clearance sale of dry goods will commence at the popular dry goods emporium of Messrs. McKee, Murphy & Co., on Monday next. The system adopted by the house is one that commends itself favorably to all; that is, immediately after the holidays, to make a sale of all goods left over. In fact clear the entire stock out, commencing each season with a new stock of goods. The idea is original with this house, and the disposition of their goods to their customers in quality and price must give satisfaction, and will by this means grow into popular favor with the general trade. The stock they will offer on Monday next is not an old nor out of style one, but consists of the best quality of manufacture, and of seasonable goods. They are simply carrying out the system adopted, and will dispose of their goods even at a sacrifice. Bear the firm in mind on Monday next.

Furniture for City Hall.

A small portion of the furniture of the new City Hall has been received at the Mayor's office, from Philadelphia, including a pair of very handsome desks, one for the Mayor's private office and the other for the City Treasurer. A half dozen chairs, equal in point of style and finish with the desks, for the use of city officers, were also received, with three small desks for the use of clerks. Beside these articles of furniture, which were especially ordered and purchased by a committee who went East for the purpose a short time since, a half dozen sample chairs, from which to select a style for the new Council Chamber, were received. When the Commissioners have settled upon the style desired, proposals will be received from Pittsburgh and Allegheny manufacture. There will be ample time for the chairs and other articles of furniture to be made, before the new Chambers shall have been made ready for occupation, which will probably be two months hence. It is expected that Mayor Brush will occupy the new office about the 15th instant—two months before Mayor elect Blackmore takes his seat.

Dilworth Brothers.

By reference to the advertising columns in this morning's issue, it will be noticed that the old established grocery house of Dilworth, Harper & Co. has been dissolved, by the death of Mr. A. M. Harper. The interest of the old firm has been purchased by Messrs. Joseph and W. D. Dilworth, and the business will be continued at the old store by the new firm, under the name of Dilworth Brothers. This grocery house is a leading and favorably known in the general trade as being one of the staunch and reliable ones of the city. The gentlemen composing it are well known to the business community as being reliable and trustworthy at all times, and ever, having in view the full benefits of their customers and patrons in view. Their facilities for purchasing, and to take the advantage of a fluctuating market, cannot be surpassed; hence the success that has been associated with the house since their doors were thrown open to the trade. The trade in general is invited to inspect their large and increasing stock, which is offered to dealers at as moderate an advance as the market will admit.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collections in the Twenty-second District for December.

Following is the monthly abstract of internal revenue collections in the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, during December, 1871, as reported by Collector Thomas W. Davis:

RECAPITULATION	
Total collections on spirits	$28,811 05
Tobacco	10,367 75
Fermented liquors	10,670 95
Banks and bankers	6,013 18
Gas	5,537 39
Income	1,062 16
Not otherwise herein provided for	8 96
Total penalties, &c., collected	13 78
Grand total	$71,223 16

NUPTIALS AT THE COURT HOUSE.

A Young Physician "Heels a Breach" by Marrying a Former Patient.

A breach of promise case was happily terminated—at least we trust it was a happy termination—yesterday afternoon, after the cause had been brought before the Court. The process had been commenced in the District Court, on Wednesday last a young lady, Mary Quirk by name,—came to this city from Philadelphia, and instituted a suit for breach of promise, against Doctor J. M. Evans, a practicing physician of this city. It appears the acquaintance sprang up between the parties in Philadelphia, while the Doctor was attending the young lady in a professional way. The Doctor was arrested on a capias, and his bail fixed at $2,000. Mr. Moreland, counsel for defendant, made a motion for a reduction of bail, and the case was set down for hearing in the District Court, before Judge Kirkpatrick. The plaintiff was represented by C. O. Cochran, Esq. After some testimony had been taken, and some consultation had between the counsel and the parties to the suit, an adjournment was had for the Sheriff, and the services of Alderman McMasters secured, and in a very brief space of time, in the presence of a respectable audience, the parties were united in matrimony. Of course the case was discontinued, and the parties left the Court House together, and it is to be hoped, happier than when they went thither.

PRISON REFORM.

Visitation at the Work House.

The Board of Directors of the Allegeny county work house, having invited the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, together with other friends of the Institution, to visit and inspect the work house, the gathering took place yesterday, January 5th.

The gentlemen of the two boards, together with the Rev. Mr. Avery, and other officers of the House of Refuge, and also the band of the latter Institution, were in attendance, and a very considerable number of ladies and gentlemen—invited guests—among whom we noticed a number of prominent citizens.

After visiting and inspecting the various departments of the Institution, the ladies and gentlemen present were invited by the Superintendent to sit down to a bountiful repast, and after the ablution of hands had been performed, ample justice was done to the hospitality provided. The President, Mr. George H. White, then in a neat appropriate address, welcomed the guests, and still further proceeded to speak of a palpable need, existing, at the present time, of some intermediate house between the prison walls; and prison life (in the Institute) and respectability in society, where prisoners could be placed during their sentences at the work-house, may take shelter until such time as they may be able to become regularly and respectably employed. Mr. White stated that at present, prisoners go out of the prison only to receive cold treatment from the public; and soon they become discouraged and fall back into their old, vicious habits and are again arrested and returned to the prison. He gave it as his opinion that such a house is a much needed institution. He then invited other gentlemen present to favor the company with their views.

The subject broached was then taken up and discussed by Mr. Geo. Albree, the Rev. Mr. Fuller, Chapain of the Institution, Wm. Bissel, James Keller, Jr., Recorder, the Superintendent, and others in brief addresses, all of them agreeing with the President in the views he expressed. It was stated that the thing proposed is not new, that it is practiced in the prison discipline in vogue in Ireland and in some parts of our own country. The plan proposed appears to be that of a house separate from the prison, where the liberated prisoners are still under government, combined with a measure of freedom, where they may work for reasonable wages, and thus gradually work up to a state of respectability in society, and in this way become reformed.

Mr. James Kelly, with characteristic generosity offered in the course of the evening which we build such a house, and at once a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Kelly for his noble offer. The time both limited it was not possible to call out a full discussion of the important subject, but there was a striking unanimity of views and feelings on the part of those who were present, and the assembly broke up and returned to the city, expressing themselves as well pleased with what they had seen and heard. The excellent band from the House of Refuge discoursed delightful music, both going and returning from the institution, and also while there.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT.

The oil case—Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Lyons vs. Mr. W. J. Kountz—was continued yesterday, and a number of witnesses examined, as will be seen below. The case is attracting considerable attention, arising partly from the fact that a number of others depend upon it, and chiefly from the expectation that the trial will be brought out in relation to that "Bull Oil Ring," the alleged existence of which two years ago formed the exciting topic of discussion in mercantile and financial circles.

The Court yesterday opened at half-past nine o'clock, when

Joseph Fleming was called and testified as follows: I was a member of the firm of Byers & Co., oil dealers, which consisted of Alexander Byers, A. Nimick and myself. I remember of a company being formed in the fall of 1869 for the purpose of purchasing crude oil:

PERSONS CONSTITUTING THE COMPANY

were Lockhart & Frew, Kirkpatrick & Lyons, Dr. Hostetter, Reynolds & Co., Hartz, Byers & Co.; most of these persons were persons of large means; there was a considerable quantity of crude in the purchase by the company; I could not say the amount, but could say that it was not less than one hundred thousand barrels, purchased in the fall of 1869; there was no specific time for keeping the oil; we expected the oil to advance from all indications; we had not fixed price to sell at; there was no arrangement to hold the oil until after January 1, 1870; if we could have made money before by the sale we would have sold it. There was no vary large contracts that I know of for delivery of oil to us in the fall of 1869, except to ourselves, Byers & Co.; the company had not a large number of barrels to buy on in December, 1869; Lockhart & Frew purchased about one half of the oil; they were not the agents of the organization; they bought the most that was bought in the neighborhood; they bought for themselves; the organization did not have an arrangement to buy all the crude oil in the oil regions in the month of December; I think that all we bought was in the month of October, 1869, in the oil regions; the organization was formed early in July in the Leslie House; no arrangement on the part of the members to turn over their contracts to the organization; I believe there was some arrangement to put their contracts into common stock, but whether it was carried out or not I can't tell; the crude oil we purchased by the organization was sold in the market here in the year 1869; Messrs. Lockhart & Frew used them oil in their refinery, as did also Kirkpatrick & Lyon, and Dr. Hostetter; all Dr. Hostetter's was used by the Standard Oil Company; the persons composing the organization, neither before October, 1869, nor since, had any other business in connection with each other that I have mentioned; the organization had no other purpose than the purchase of crude oil; they did not sell or deliver any oil in 1869; they could not make any money by selling the crude oil sold by this organization was in June, 1870; the oil held by Byers & Co. was with the oil held by the producers in oil; are the plaintiffs in this case; have been in oil business since 1867; I attended to the business at Pittsburgh; my brother attended to it in the oil regions. (Contract produced.) This is the contract upon which this suit is brought.

Mr. Acheson—How long have you been the holder of short contracts.

Mr. Shiras objected, and Mr. Acheson reduced the interrogation to writing. He said that his object was to show that the contract had been made for Fisher Bros. for Kirkpatrick & Lyons, in the usual course of trade, long prior to the alleged combination to advance the price of oil, and that Fisher Bros. had no connection whater with any such combination; that notice of the transfer was given to the defendant who expressed his satisfaction with it.

The objection of Mr. Shiras was written out, covering the points, that no distinction should be made between the legal or nominal plaintiffs and beneficial plaintiffs; and thus the testimony was irrelevant. The second did not show when the contract was assigned, and having chosen to make their record, they should not be permitted to go back of it.

The offer was sustained and the witness continued: Fisher Bros. have held this contract since June, 1869, and was transferred to us by Kirkpatrick & Lyons on that day; the contract was originally made for Fisher Bros; Captain Kountz proposed to sell 20,000 barrels, seller's option all year at 13½c; I remarked to Mr. Lyons that he could make the contract for me, and he did so; Capt. Kountz was a regular dealer in oil, and dealt in "puts;" as well as other contracts; this is a regular contract; the defendant was not called upon for several weeks after it was made; two w notice of the trans said it was a right; I had no connection whatever with the alleged combination in the fall of 1869; no such combination was anticipated at the time the contract was made; our firm were very large sellers of crude in this city in the fall of 1869; we were large shippers of crude; we shipped in barges on the river and in tanks on the railroad; we brought 29,823 barrels by rail and 47,607 by barges in that season.

Cross-examined—This contract was made through Kirkpatrick & Lyons in this wise: I was standing on change when the offer was made, and I told Mr. James Lyons to make the contract for me. The largest buyers we had that fall were Waring & King; cannot tell how much Lockhart & Frew got of our oil. No proposition was made to me that if I would sell only to Lockhart & Frew I would not be pressed on my contracts. My object in buying from Kountz was to make money on it or lose, by paying the difference in the usual way. My intentions were to receive the oil, if he chose to offer it; if he did not I would settle the difference. We sold in December 1869 about as much spot oil as we sold on contracts. Price to offer it that month were 16, 16¼, 16½c. Sold more at a higher rate than 16½c. I made no proposals to identify any case with the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company of any kind.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the case was postponed until Monday morning.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

Martin Geise was put on trial for misdemeanor in office, Allen Aber, prosecutor. Geise is the keeper of the poor house in Lowhill, and it was alleged that he neglected to keep a certain road in that district in a passable condition. Verdict for plaintiff, subject to decision of court in question of law.

Myers Updegraff was called up on a charge of arson, being accused of setting fire to a coal house in Minersville, for the purpose of recovering the insurance money. Fire Marshal Butler was the prosecutor. On trial.

Trial List for Saturday.

Commonwealth vs.
John Carden. Marias Brill.
Wm. Downey.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

The first case taken up before Judge Stowe, was that of Heard & Co. vs. the city of Pittsburgh, James E. Huey. This was an action to recover for professional services. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,538.

Daniel Rasp vs. John Blakely. Action to recover for work and labor done. A judgment for nonsuit was taken for the plaintiff.

The next case taken up was that of Celia Collins vs. John Crelst. This was an action to recover $25,000 for libel. The libel is said to have been sustained by a child of plaintiff, who was run over by defendant's wagon. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The jury in the case of the West Penn. Railroad vs. Joseph Heck returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1,000 and costs from the line as laid down by the Engineer, also for 6¾ cents damage and costs. As this was a test case it was agreed to allow the other similar cases to be settled on this basis.

The case of Heard & Co. vs. the city of Pittsburgh was one for crude oil sold by this organization was in June, 1870; the oil held by Byers & Co. was with the oil held by the producers in oil; are the plaintiffs in this case; have been in oil business since 1867; I attended to the business at Pittsburgh; my brother attended to it in the oil regions. (Contract produced.) This is the contract upon which this suit is brought.

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AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THE Fair and Festival fever has again broken out among the churches.

REV. THOMAS LAWRENCE has accepted the call to the church of Sharpsburg.

REV. VAN DE MARK'S subject for to-morrow evening: "They say." By request.

THE new Catholic church, corner of Sherman and Ohio avenues, Allegheny, is almost under roof.

REV. J. C. STEELE, of Allegheny City, has received a call from the U. P. Congregation at Warrensburgh, Mo.

THE Rev. Dr. HALL, D. D., of Mansfield, Ohio, made a brief visit to friends in Allegheny during the past week.

REV. S. C. FARIS, for several years City Missionary, has received a call to the church at Ripersburg, Presbytery of Clarion.

THE REV. JOSEPH GRIMES, of Alliance, Ohio, will occupy the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny, to-morrow.

REV. W. M. PAXTON, D. D., of New York, so long a resident of Pittsburgh, is delivering to the students of Union Seminary lectures on Homiletics.

REV. T. H. HANNA will preach in the Eleventh Ward Mission Sabbath evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Sabbath school at 2 P. M. All are invited.

THE ladies of Christ M. E. Church will give a supper in that church on Saturday evening, 13th instant, for the benefit of the Home Mission Work. Supper from six to ten P. M.

REV. P. S. DAVIES, who has been for several years Stated Supply of the church in Birmingham, has declined the call to the pastorate, but remains for a time in his former relation to that church.

THE Rev. JOHN GAILEY, pastor-elect of the Fourth U. P. Church, corner of Penn avenue and Seventeenth street, will preach his introductory sermon to-morrow at 10½ A. M. Also service at 3 P. M.

THE monthly concert of Ladies' Home Missionary Society will be held to-morrow in the Sixth U. P. Church, corner of Butler Mercer and Fortieth streets. Short address and a good time expected.

REV. DAVID A. CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to prepare a memorial address in relation to the deceased alumni of the Western Theological Seminary, to be delivered on the 18th of next April.

ABOUT five hundred dollars have been expended by the Arch street M. E. congregation on the church, Rev. W. Smith, pastor, in repairing and beautifying their basement. The old organ in the auditorium has also been repaired by Cook.

NEXT week will be observed as a time of special prayer for the conversion of the world, by the Young Men's Christian Association. Services will be held in our churches in the evening each meeting being devoted to one especial subject for prayer.

THE "Western Pennsylvania Sunday School," conducted by the Rev. Mr. Milligan, chaplain of that institution, and a number of other Christian workers, has created quite an interest in our community, and it is to be hoped, will be the means of accomplishing good.

METHODIST Episcopal services in the Hall of Oakland public school, on Sabbath, January, 7th. Rev. A. W. Butts, of Birmingham, will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. R. Hamilton, of Temperanceville, at 3 P. M. and Rev. P. M.; Sunday School at 2½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. W. J. REID, Corresponding Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, reports $1,895.53 received during the month. Six hundred dollars of this amount is to balance a draft against the Board for the quarter ending September 30, 1871. The salaries for the last quarter are also due, and more money is needed.

OUR Presbyterian *Banner* contests the claim of the New York *Christian Observer*, as the "Oldest and Best Religious and Family Newspaper," and shows the *Banner* to be the oldest, from the fact of its being the lineal representative of the *Evangelical*, commenced in 1814, and argues that it is the oldest religious secular family newspaper in the world.

THE Providence Presbyterian congregation, of Allegheny, which had its beginning a few years since in the Tagart free Sabbath school, and organized about two years since with seventeen members, now numbers over two hundred, the majority of whom have united on examination. The laborers of the Rev. J. V. Cellars, pastor of this flourishing church, have been greatly blessed in this field.

REV. DR. JOHN G. BROWN will close his pastorate of twenty-five years in the Third United Presbyterian church in this city with a farewell discourse to-morrow—Sabbath morning. It is expected that the Doctor will meet with the children of the congregation in the afternoon, for one of those services in which the little people of his charge have always taken so delightful interest. The exercises will be held in the church on Diamond street.

A CONVENTION in the interest of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society will be held in the Third Presbyterian church, Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor, next week, commencing Tuesday evening. The meetings will be held in various places and will be discussed by Revs. Dr. Howard, Dr. Bittinger, President George P. Hays, Dr. Musgrave, Dr. Wallace, Dr. Donaldson, Prof. S. J. Wilson, Dr. Ellingwood, and others. Judge Sterrett, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. Robert McKnight and Col. C. I. Pershing will alteantrely preside. A large number of delegates are expected.

NEXT week—the week of prayer—the subject each day of the meetings and services will be that suggested by the Evangelical Alliance. The meeting will be led on Monday by Rev. Dr. Wallace, Tuesday by Rev. Dr. Western Theological Seminary; Tuesday by Rev. A. J. Rowland, of the First Baptist church; Wednesday by Rev. Dr. Kerr, D. D., of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary; Thursday by Rev. J. H. Hull, of the Sixth Methodist Episcopal church; Friday by Wm. Preston, D. D., of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church; and Saturday by the Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Only fifteen cases, all told, were disposed of by Mayor Brush yesterday.

John Brown and wife came to this city from Johnstown, and having no means of support, applied to the Mayor, who sent them to the Work House for sixty days.

Charles Wilson was yesterday committed to jail for trial, by Justice Hill, of Mansfield, on a charge of embezzlement preferred by his employer.

Thomas Long, for drunkenness and vagrancy, was sent to the Work House for six months.

Wm. A. Miller, who attempted suicide at the lock-up yesterday afternoon, was last evening sent to the Work House for sixty days as a vagrant on his own confession. It seems that Miller had been drinking for some time, and his mind has been somewhat unbalanced. He has concluded, however, that he can bear to live a little longer, if they will keep him out of the Work House.

A man named McTigh last evening made his way into one of the cells of the lock-up, and, having taken off his coat, lay down to and went to sleep. He was in a state of intoxication, and no doubt saved some of the officers the trouble of putting him in the cell in the evening. When the Captain discovered his voluntary lodger, he closed the door upon him, and McTigh slept on until morning.

Theodore Atterskran when arraigned yesterday before Justice Raube, of St. Clair township, on a charge of assault and battery, called the witness who was testifying against him a liar, and challenged him for a fight. Justice Raube sent Theodore to jail for three days.

John Sterling came before Alderman Strain and made information against Thomas Kelly and Charles Wise with aggravated assault and battery. The parties were in the horse market in the fourth ward, and were fighting about a horse. A quarrel arose between them and the prosecutor, in which Sterling received cuts and knocks from both and abused him badly. The accused were arrested and held in the sum of $300 each to answer.

Henry Ricker was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days yesterday morning for acting as a disorderly woman on Saturday night. Ricker's parties reside in Allegheny.

Robert McKee came yesterday to the office of Alderman Strain and made information charging John W. Johnson with malicious mischief. The parties reside in the Eleventh ward, and are joint proprietors of a wagon. It appears the prosecutor wanted to use the wagon, and the defendant preferred having it remain where it was. Some words followed, and finally, as the allegation runs, the defendant seized an ax and chopped one of the wheels of the wagon to pieces. A warrant was issued.

The Lame Walk!
The Blind See!
The Deaf Hear!

Dr. Evans, who is now performing so many marvelous cures in this city by the aid of that occult science, vital magnetism, will publicly heal the sick at Lafayette Hall, this Saturday morning, January 6th, from 9 until 11 o'clock. The public are invited to attend and witness these wonderful cures performed. He has also taken parlors at No. 40 Seventh avenue, where those that cannot attend in the day may come from 11 A. M., until 9 P. M. of each day for about three weeks from this date.

New Winter Goods.

New Winter Goods.
New Winter Goods.
New Winter Goods.
New Winter Goods.
New Winter Goods.
New Winter Goods.
New Winter Goods.

A fine assortment of cloths suitable for winter wear, has just been put in store by Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., the Sixth street clothiers. As the season is now drawing to a close, they are prepared to make up suits at the lowest prices, and young gentlemen who have an eye to economy, and style, can consult both by calling at No. 50 Sixth street.

The Duquesne Wagon Works

of Messrs. C. COLEMAN & SON, on Marion ave nue, Allegheny, is turning out only the best and best-finished work to be found in any American shop, East or West, including *farm*, *Sombert's* and *Piatform* wagons, the latter as a specialty, *the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon*, surpassing all others in strength, durability, ease of draught and cheapness, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. Only the best materials, in the hands of the best workmen employed. Prices 15 to 25 per cent. lower than the East. All work warranted.

Address C. COLEMAN & SON,
Allegheny City, Pa.

Holiday Sale.

Entire magnificent stock of Dry Goods to be closed out regardless of cost.

Silk Velvets,
Rich Poplins,
Beautiful Plaids,
English Waterproofs,
Black Cashmeres,
Blanket Shawls,
Velveteens, &c.
Secure a bargain.

JAMES B. HEARD & CO.,
No. 52 Sixth street.
8:TH.

Fashionable Trimmings.

The latest novelties in the trimming line are those of which Julien Morrow, No. 73 Market street, has just received a fresh invoice. Ladies who have sought in vain elsewhere for the most delicate shawls and colors, Lyons & Scroggins as proprietors, has become the most popular Shaving Saloon in the city.

For any article in the line of Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Shoulder Shawls, Nubias, Wrist Goods, Cumforts, Scarfs, Ribbons and all the paraphernalia which go to make up the fashionable and complete costumes of the period for ladies go to Julien Morrow's, No. 73 Market street.

The young gentleman who created such a sensation last evening at the Opera with that elegant suit of broadcloth which outshone all others, obtained it at Uriling, Follansbee & Co's. south-west corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

ANOTHER BIG FIRE.

Destruction of Oil Refineries at Titusville.

TITUSVILLE, Jan. 6.—Fire broke out in the refinery of Hyde & Co., on Spring street, at 2 o'clock this morning, and destroyed the refineries of Hyde & Co., Hyde & Egbert, Hyde & Watson, Hyde & Brother, Hyde & Bro. & Co., Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 2), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 3), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 4), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 5), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 6), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 7), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 8), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 9), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 10), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 11), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 12), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 13), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 14), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 15), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 16), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 17), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 18), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 19), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 20), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 21), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 22), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 23), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 24), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 25), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 26), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 27), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 28), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 29), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 30), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 31), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 32), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 33), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 34), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 35), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 36), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 37), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 38), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 39), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 40), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 41), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 42), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 43), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 44), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 45), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 46), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 47), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 48), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 49), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 50), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 51), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 52), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 53), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 54), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 55), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 56), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 57), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 58), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 59), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 60), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 61), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 62), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 63), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 64), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 65), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 66), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 67), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 68), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 69), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 70), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 71), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 72), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 73), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 74), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 75), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 76), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 77), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 78), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 79), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 80), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 81), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 82), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 83), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 84), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 85), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 86), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 87), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 88), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 89), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 90), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 91), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 92), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 93), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 94), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 95), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 96), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 97), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 98), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 99), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 100), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 101), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 102), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 103), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 104), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 105), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 106), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 107), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 108), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 109), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 110), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 111), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 112), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 113), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 114), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 115), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 116), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 117), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 118), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 119), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 120), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 121), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 122), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 123), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 124), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 125), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 126), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 127), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 128), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 129), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 130), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 131), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 132), Hyde & Bro. & Co. (No. 133), Hyde &